# The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV......NO. 4181. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

# SHERMAN'S MARCH.

## Official Dispatches from the Army.

## Particulars from Our Own Correspondents.

## Interesting Reports from the Rebel Papers.

## Branchville Evacuated by the Rebels.

## Occupation of Orangeburg by Sherman.

## Beauregard's Forces Retreating on Columbia.

## THE OPERATIONS ON THE COAST.

## Hardee in Command at Charleston.

Washington, Thursday, Feb. 16.

Maj. Stolbrand, Chief of Artillery of the Fifteenth Corps, of Gen. Sherman's army, has arrived here, bringing dispatches to the Government. He says that Gen. Sherman's plans are not generally known in his own army, although he has its entire confidence.

It was Gen. Blair's division which defeated the enemy at Rivers' Bridge, the soldiers wading to their waists to make the attack.

It is clear that Sherman is moving large columns to the right and left, or east and west, at Branchville.

A little to the northward of that point is a fine, high, fertile and productive section of country, easily traversed with good roads, and abounding in supplies.

If he is aiming at Columbia he will traverse the districts of Orangeburgh and Richland—a region unsurpassed in the whole land for wealth and abundance.

### REPORTS VIA PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Feb. 16.

Special dispatches to the *Evening Bulletin*, dated Washington, Feb. 16, says:

Richmond papers of the 15th indicate that Sherman's advanced cavalry are actually as far North as Florence, the second important railroad junction on the borders of North Carolina.

They also announce all telegraphic and railroad communication with Charleston destroyed, thus showing Sherman's left column must have struck the Northeastern Railroad running from Charleston to Florence.

## OPERATIONS BEFORE CHARLESTON.

### Preliminary Movements—Our Forces Again on James Island—Gallant Capture of Rebel Works—Position of the Fores under Gen. Hatch.

From Our Own Correspondent.

James Island, S. C., Saturday, Feb. 11, 1865.

The Northern District of the Department of the South, embracing the islands about Charleston harbor, is destined to become once more the scene of active operations. For some time past preparations have been in progress to attack the enemy, and the enemy, noticing the movements, has been busy at work to counteract them. On Friday, the 9th inst., a force of infantry and artillery, under the immediate command of Gen. Schimmelfennig, crossed over from Folly Island to James Island. This is the first time our troops have visited that locality since the demonstrations made on John's Island a few months ago, under the direction of Gen. Foster. It will be remembered that at that time, after having given the enemy a sound thrashing and driven him to his strong defences, our troops withdrew to their former positions on Folly and Morris Islands. The enemy then reoccupied the whole of James Island, and, in order to resist any future assault on our part, threw up additional earthworks at the southern end, and increased his force of men. The late attack was made in the afternoon, the troops having been occupied in the morning in disembarking

Everything being in readiness, a line of battle was formed on the southern end of the island, and a body of skirmishers sent forward to feel the enemy. They had advanced but about one mile when they discovered just in their front a long line of earthworks, behind which, it was subsequently ascertained, were posted 3,000 rebels. As our skirmishers advanced, fire was opened from a few pieces of light artillery which had been placed in position a short distance at the rear. The gunboat *McDonough* and the mortar schooner *Smith* moved up the Stono River, and joined in the fight by throwing shells into the woods where the rebels had formed their line of battle. The tin-clads *Savannah* and *Augusta*, under the command of Ensign Neil, also took an important part in the general movement. Late in the day, the howitzers were removed from the tin-clads and placed on shore; but unfortunately, while the men were hauling the pieces to the front, one of them became mired and could not be extricated in time to be brought into service that day. The remaining guns were worked with good effect. The enemy having been shelled pretty thoroughly, a signal was given for our line of battle to advance and seize the outer works of the enemy. Away went the men with a bound and a yell, and in fifteen minutes time they had possession of three redoubts and taken thirty prisoners, including a Major of a South Carolina regiment. The force that defended the redoubts were infantry, nearly all of whom took to flight when our men made the dash upon them. Our loss was fifteen killed and thirty wounded. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded could not be ascertained.

The ground gained by the assault is held by our troops to-day, and it is quite possible that we may see some heavy fighting within a short time. The enemy have erected new and formidable works on the upper portion of James Island, but we believe that by proper management these works can be captured.

Maj.-Gen. Gillmore came up from Hilton Head early yesterday morning, and remained close to the scene of the fight during the day. This morning he had an interview with Admiral Dahlgren, when the plan for future operations was discussed and decided upon.

Brig.-Gen. Potter was also present yesterday. To-day he will take an active command on the shore.

Of course, it is impossible to tell what will be the result of these active movements, but one thing is certain, the enemy must be wary, or he may suddenly find himself without a Charleston.

The forces under Brig.-Gen. Hatch are bivouacked on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, at the point where it crosses the Combahee River. They are steadily moving forward toward Charleston, the enemy, in the meantime, reluctantly retiring in the same direction. WHIT.

### REBEL REPORTS.

*From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 14.*

The following dispatch, received late Sunday night, is the official report of the affair on James Island. It contains also other interesting intelligence.

Charleston, Saturday, Feb. 11.

*To Gen. L. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector-General:*

The enemy last evening drove in our pickets on James Island. The lines have been reëstablished to day. The enemy are still in strong force on the island, but the movement is believed to be only a demonstration. There is an increase to-day of eighteen steamers off the Bar. A large attack made to-night upon Battery Tomkins was repulsed.

W. J. HARDEE, Lieutenant-General.

Since the receipt of the above, we are without advices from Charleston.

## OPERATIONS IN THE INTERIOR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Sister's Ferry, S. C., Saturday, Feb. 4, 1865.

Cognizant of inability to satisfy your anxious readers—who are eagerly perusing the daily papers for information as to the position and prospects of Sherman's army—as to the intention or probable results of the campaign, I can only present in this brief letter, written upon the eve of departure from any line of communication, a short synopsis of events as they have transpired since the forces left Savannah, and our present situation.

#### LEAVING SAVANNAH.

On the 26th and 27th of January, the last remaining divisions of Gen. Sherman's army followed the Fourteenth Corps, which had taken the Augusta turnpike for Sister's Ferry, 35 miles above, on the Savannah River. These divisions were Gen. Geary's, of the Twentieth Corps, and Gen. Corse's, of the Fifteenth Corps. Scarcely had the rear guard left the city limits behind them, when a terrific explosion was heard. The rebel arsenal located on the northern edge of town caught fire, and its contents of shell and powder became involved in the conflagration. The sound to the retiring army was as if a furious engagement were progressing in their rear. The continual explosion of shell and the rattle of bursting cartridges, lasting for over an hour, firmly imbued the troops with the idea that Grover's division in Savannah had been attacked by the enemy. Parties coming up from the city reported the true state of the case, and allayed all apprehension.

#### SISTER'S FERRY

is the geographical designation of one of the few crossings of the Savannah River, between its mouth and Augusta. The character of this river is such that where one of its banks present a fine bluff, the opposite is almost invariably an impassable swamp, extending from ten to twenty miles into the interior of the country. These swamps afford no footholds for pontoon bridges, or landings for steamers or ferry-boats. The heavy rain which fell about the time the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps were moved to Beaufort, submerged the entire country for twenty miles around Savannah, on the Carolina shore, thus frustrating Gen. Sherman's original plan of crossing at that point the remaining corps. Hence the left wing, commanded by Gen. Slocum, was ordered to seek a crossing further up. Sister's Ferry was the nearest to Savannah, and was selected.

#### DELAY.

The left wing, excepting the First and Third Divisions of the Twentieth Corps, which had crossed below before the freshet, has remained in camp at Sister's Ferry on the Georgia bank since its arrival. This delay was caused by the necessity of corduroying a road five miles in length over a submerged swamp on the Carolina side. The enemy, well knowing this to be the only open route for this part of the army, had filled the old road with

#### TORPEDOES.

Some forty of these villainous inventions were discovered in the mud over which our soldiers had to pass, but were exhumed by careful appliances without much accident. Several soldiers of the Twentieth Corps were killed and wounded by the explosion of a torpedo. Had it not been that the enemy had marked the localities where they had planted their destructive engines of—we cannot call it "civilized" warfare—it would have been very difficult to have removed them with safety from our path. As it was, the exact locality of each torpedo was definitely pointed out by a small peg placed directly over it in the road.

This was undoubtedly the means of saving many lives. The enemy wanted to save them in case we selected another ferry to cross at—hence they marked the spot where each was placed.

#### CROSSING THE FERRY.

The left wing crosses to-day and to-morrow. Gen. Geary's Second Division of the Twentieth is now entirely over. Gen. Kilpatrick has also crossed. Gen. Davis, with the Fourteenth, expects to enter Carolina to-morrow. Gen. Corse, with the Second Division of the Fifteenth, will accompany the Fourteenth.

#### THE LEFT WING

is thus in position near the river and advancing northward to threaten Augusta or Branchville as the case may be. It is fairly in motion and may cease all communication with the coast at any moment; but this is not likely to be the case for a few days yet.

#### THE RIGHT WING

at last accounts received to-day was marching northward from Hickory Hill—a small post-office about thirty miles south of Branchville. The First and Third Divisions of the Twentieth Corps are forty miles north of this point. They must be not far from the Branchville and Augusta Railroad.

#### THE SITUATION

is at present most encouraging. At Sister's Ferry troops received full supplies, and the trains were loaded to the utmost limit. On the ration question, Gen. Sherman is safe. His army can subsist forty days away from all base. Parties from the interior report that the people have not destroyed their crops or driven off their herds. There is no lack for forage or beef. This is most gratifying news, for the army apprehended a scarcity of food. Of the intentions of the General commanding, no one can safely assert knowledge. We can, however, believe that Columbia is aimed at, and, like Milledgeville, the capital of its sister State, South Carolina's Governmental seat is doomed to fall before Sherman's prowess.

#### THE ROADS

give great trouble. Only a spirit of indomitable perseverance would overcome such serious obstacles as the roads present to the movements of an army. But no conditions of weather or of mud deter this army. Pioneer parties are increased from companies to regiments, and even to brigades, and bridges are built miles in extent, on which troops and wagons cross the perilous swamps with safety.

#### THE ENEMY

has only appeared in small forces of cavalry. A skirmish near Hickory Hill occurred yesterday, but no important movement of the rebel forces has as yet been developed. HUGUENOT.

### Additional Particulars of the Movement.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

Sister's Ferry, Ga., Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1865.

The Fourteenth and Twentieth Army Corps, composing the left wing of Gen. Sherman's grand army, moved from the City of Savannah on the 22d and 27th, respectively, taking up the same line of march and following each other as closely as the comfort of the troops would allow. Their line of march was back over the road over which they had marched about six weeks before to the conquest of the queen city of the Confederacy. They pursued this line of march as far back as Springfield, an inconsiderable town about twenty-seven miles northwest of the city, and containing from forty to fifty inhabitants. This small place was not improved by the presence of the Federal troops. They rendered it "gloriously less," by taking the weather-boards and shingles of the houses to build cabins for themselves. They did this without compunction or fear, believing the comfort of a Federal soldier of more consequence to the world than a rebel habitation. From this point they took a northeasterly course for the distance of nine miles to this place. Here we have a pontoon bridge over to the South Carolina shore, where, from the high water in the river, we have to enter a swamp overflowed with water, and impassable to an army in its present condition. This difficulty is speedily disappearing before the skill and sturdy efforts of our pioneer corps. The rapidity with which this branch of our army is laying corduroy roads over these natural obstructions, indicates the success with which the present campaign will be prosecuted. Some miles of this kind of road will have to be laid before we can be moved from our present encampment; but as the construction of this kind of road is wrought out in a single day, our detention here will be short. The river has become to this point an important highway for the transportation of commissary and quartermaster's stores, and this is the depot for them. Boats in great numbers, and of *various* sizes and tonnage, are constantly running up and down the river from the city to this place. The village, which a week ago was of no relative value in point of trade, has become of great importance. Kilpatrick's cavalry is with us, on the alert for Mr. Wheeler, who we learn is lurking around us. Troops are on both sides of the river, ready for whatever may come. EPSILON.

### REBEL REPORTS.

*From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 14.*

On Saturday a column of Sherman's infantry and cavalry crossed the Edisto to the west of and above Branchville, and advanced on the Columbia Branch Railroad. Our troops at Branchville withdrew toward Columbia. According to the last official accounts, received yesterday, the *enemy were at Orangeburgh*, some twenty miles south of Branchville, and on the road to Columbia.

During our retreat, there has been continual skirmishing with the enemy, but no general engagement. It was said here yesterday that Beauregard intended to make a stand on the Salinda, but we think, from present indications, *it is more likely he will fall back beyond the Santee*, and defend the line of that river.

He is said to have an adequate force for either an offensive or defensive policy, whichever he may find it expedient to adopt. Columbia is on the right bank of the Santee, about 50 miles west of north of Orangeburgh.

*From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 14.*

The Columbia *South Carolinian*, of the 9th, received this morning, does not contain one syllable of news from the front. The only scrap of information gleaned from our South Carolina exchanges, is contained in the following paragraph from the Charleston *Courier* of the 8th:

"No official information was received on Tuesday, but reports deemed reliable state that the enemy tapped the South Carolina Railroad yesterday morning in three different places, viz.: Midway, Blackwell and Bamberg.

A passenger who left Augusta, Monday afternoon, on an ordnance train, states that the whooping and shouting of the enemy could be distinctly heard in the distance as the train passed Williston. It is supposed they reached the South Carolina road early on Tuesday morning. The train from Branchville came through all safe on Tuesday evening. Passengers by this train report the road cut at Williston, and state that the enemy had turned off toward Augusta. A number of prisoners, militia principally, are reported captured by the enemy.

The Columbia *Guardian* has the following remarks on 'the situation,' the encouraging tone of which concurs with authentic reports received here yesterday:

'The alarming rumors so industriously circulated through the city on Monday were not as fully followed up on yesterday. Indeed the dearth of sensation reports would almost lead one to suppose that Sherman was a myth, or at least if there was such a thing as a Yankee army upon our soil, it occupied a remote and by no means threatening position, so far as the capital of South Carolina is concerned. It is not our intention to treat those alarming rumors with contempt. *for in some instances they were of a character more truthful than pleasant.* Whilst panics are always to be avoided, it is at the same time proper that the people should have a just appreciation of the dangers which threaten them, in order that due preparation may be made to meet those dangers. The hour has come when every man capable of service must take his place in front of the enemy. We have a force sufficient to meet and check Sherman, if that force be properly used and all used. A calm determination is all that is requisite, and without it our State may meet with the fate which befell Georgia. Sherman, elated by his recent successes, of course feels confident of marching through South Carolina. Doubtless he entertains a conqueror's contempt for the opposition he may meet. We are willing that he should hug the delusion to his heart, as his fall will be the greater when his disgrace comes upon him; for we, too, indulge a feeling of confidence in our strength, based upon far different and much greater grounds.

If croakers and 'peace-on-any-terms' gamblers, who have heretofore been a curse to our cause, fancy the State is to be given up without a struggle that will live in history, they will find themselves disappointed.

Sherman's army entered this State with threats openly and defiantly made of the vengeance which should mark his march, South Carolinians are not to be intimidated by the fulminations of a brutal foe, and we are mistaken if South Carolinians have forgotten how to treat the insolence of the hireling.'"

*From the Richmond Sentinel, Feb. 14.*

The enemy yesterday were at Orangeburgh. There had been no fighting of consequence, our troops falling back in the direction of Columbia. Orangeburgh is about 17 miles above Branchville, which has, no doubt, been evacuated by our troops.

Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, is situated on the left or east bank of the Congaree River, immediately below the confluence of the Saluda and Broad. It is 68 miles north of Branchville, and three or four miles north of the Santee River.

*From the Charleston Mercury, Feb. 7.*

The following is the substance of the dispatches received yesterday:

Near Springtown, via Midway, Monday, Feb. 6—11:30 A. M.

The enemy crossed a strong force on the left of our works, at Odonis Ford. The enemy can reach the railroad to-day.

LATER.

Near Springfield, via Midway, Monday, Feb. 6—2:15 P. M.

The enemy are skirmishing with us at Odonis Ford, Their strength is not yet ascertained.

The following dispatch was received late Moday night:

Near Springtown, Feb. 5—12 M.

The enemy demonstrated upon us along the Little Saikahatchie for a distance of seven miles, but on discovering our batteries, after skirmishing with us for some time, commenced building batteries themselves, and have ceased skirmishing. Our scouts report no enemy nearer the Lower Three Runs than last night—(about twelve miles.) The enemy are also moving on the Mathew's Bluff and Orangeburgh River, which crosses the Salkahatchie at Buford's Bridge. Another force, the strength of which has not yet been ascertained, was reported moving on the Buford's Bridge and Blackville Road.

*From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 14.*

The military operations now going on in South Carolina are of the first importance to our cause, and naturally engross the attention of our people to the exclusion of movements reported to be taking place elsewhere. Sherman has run through Georgia without meeting with any obstruction, *and it is expected if he is to be checked at all it must be done quickly.* It is only within the past week that his movement against Branchville was clearly developed. Previous to that time it was not known certainly that he would not concentrate against Augusta or Charleston. It is now reported by telegraph that he has a column moving on Augusta, but this must be received as an unconfirmed rumor. We cannot contradict it, though, at the same time, we do not know that it is true, for at present all communication with Augusta is cut off, and we do not know what is going on there or in that neighborhood. As concerns matters at Charleston and in the direction of Columbia, our information is more definite.

## NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

Washington, Thursday, Feb. 16.

From Richmond papers of Tuesday, received at the Washington office of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* to-night, the following is extracted:

### AFFAIRS BELOW PETERSBURGH.

*From the Dispatch Feb. 13.*

All quiet at Petersburgh. There has been no movement of importance since yesterday week. The enemy hold their newly acquired position on Hatcher's Creek, and their pickets are thrown out a short distance to the west of that point. Their new lines take in a very extensive piece of woodland, which will prove great comfort to them. They are building observatories at several points along their lines. With the Yankees the observatory seems completely to have superseded Prof. Lowe and his balloon.

### THE REBEL GOVERNMENT GAMBLING IN GOLD.

*From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 14.*

Notwithstanding the sales of gold by the Secretary of the Treasury at one time brought gold from 70 down to 45, it has again gone up to 60 and 65, and that, too, upon sales made on Government account. Notwithstanding the amount of Treasury notes was reduced by the shaving off of one-third, prices went up, and instead of money becoming more valuable by its scarcity, the new notes buy less than the old did. Notwithstanding Mr. Trenholm holds six per cent. non-taxable bonds at 136, he cannot sell them for 80. Here we have three important facts which it will do well for Congress to consider.

*Gold is still rising* and carrying up prices of all other commodities. Shut our eyes as we may, gold is the standard which measures our currency, and daily as gold rises the purchasing value of our notes fall. Notwithstanding the reduction of the currency by shaving one-third, prices have risen, notes have fallen, and *the treasury is empty.* Six per cent. non-taxable bonds would not go, and the treasury has no money to pay its debts.

### THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

*From the Richmond Sentinel, Feb. 13.*

The report of Mr. Lincoln to his Congress, relative to the late Peace Conference, fills up the space to-day which we had otherwise appropriated, but we defer to the natural wish of our readers to see the Federal version of the late negotiations. The Yankee papers, from which we quote, applaud the part played by the Washington officials, because of the haughtiness of the terms they proposed. In this and in the terms of the correspondence, the reader will see with what sincere efforts our agents sought to give peace to the land, and how Mr. Lincoln has again written himself guilty of the blood of his own people and of ours.

### FROM GEORGIA.

*From the Richmond Despatch, Feb. 14.*

We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. A. Welch, of the Southern Express Company, for Augusta, Ga., papers of the 8th inst. Instead of peace meetings being held, as reported, in Georgia, we find proceedings of several war meetings published. The Express Company with its usual energy is wagoning over all railroad gaps made by the enemy.

### THE REBEL CONGRESS.

NO SPECIE TO PAY THE REBEL SOLDIERS WITH.

In the rebel House, on the 13th, the Appropriation Bill was taken up, Mr. Aikin, of Georgia, in the chair.

Pending the discussion of the items embraced in it, Mr. Swann moved that provision be made for the payment of two months' pay to the soldiers in gold. Mr. Swann said he offered the amendment with no idea that it would pass the House, but, somehow or another, the impression has gained currency among the officers and men of our army, that the Government intended doing this. If it was within its power, he favored it with all his heart. If not, he wanted our brave troops at once to know it. He therefore called upon the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means to enlighten him upon the subject.

Mr. Lyon, in reply, said that the Secretary of the Treasury had been approached upon this very question by the Legislature of Virginia, and his reply to that body was that it was utterly beyond the ability of the Government to pay the troops even for a single month's service in coin. In fact, without a heavy increase of taxation, he would find it difficult to pay them in Confederate scrip. He therefore urged the House to take prompt action upon the Tax Bill.

ARMING THE NEGROES.

In the Senate, on the 13th, Mr. Sparrow, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to amend an act to organize forces to serve during the war; which was read the first time and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sparrow also reported back bill to provide for raising two hundred thousand negro troops, with the following amendment:

Strike out the fourth section and insert: "All slaves received into the service under the provisions of this act shall be valued and paid for according to existing laws, and that said slaves, or any of them, upon a faithful discharge of their duties, shall be manumitted by general orders from the War Department, if the consent of the State in which the said slaves may be at the time, is given for their manumission."

### THE WAR SPIRIT.

The Richmond papers still make feeble efforts to "fire the Southern heart." Some of the regiments, to relieve the monotony of camp life, are holding meetings and passing resolutions breathing the spirit of "dying heroes," the rebel journals say.

*From the Richmond Sentinel, Feb. 14.*

Mass meetings have been called in Petersburgh and Lynchburgh to express the views of the people on the degrading terms tendered by Lincoln. Keep the ball rolling.

All our lately received exchanges speak out with one heart and one voice of the Fortress Monroe negotiation, and the duties it has disclosed to us. All, except the Raleigh *Progress* and the Raleigh *Standard*, which are still hanging out the white flag for surrender. The Augusta *Chronicle* will doubtless also take the same ground.

We learn from the Raleigh *Confederate* that one of the happy results of the visit of the North Carolina commissioners to President Davis, was the determination that no State should desert her sisters, or enter upon the mad project of separate State action.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

*From the Richmond Sentinel, Feb. 14.*

AFFAIR OF MOSBY'S MEN AT WILLIAMSBURGH.

On Friday night last, Capt. Richardson, of Col. Mosby's command, with thirteen men, charged into Williamsburgh, which was garrisoned by two hundred infantry and a score or two of cavalry, and run the garrison out of the town. They left fifteen Yankees on the ground, killed and wounded, and retired without the loss of a man.

FROM PRINCE WILLIAM.

The enemy came down on Tuesday last to Lawrence Cole's, about six miles below Brentsville, but soon returned. No damage was done by them.

The force at Wolf Run Shoals consisted of the Eighth Illinois, and Thirteenth and Sixteenth New-York Cavalry and one regiment of infantry. They belonged to Gen. Sloan's command, and returned last Wednesday to their camp at Fairfax Court-house. It is supposed, from their movements in the vicinity of Brentsville, that they contemplate a raid along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

RETURN OF CONFEDERATES.

A Yankee flag-of-truce steamer, with 1,080 Confederate prisoners, arrived at Varina on Sunday night. The ice in the river has prevented our steamer from going down.

JOHN MITCHELL.

Maj. John Mitchell has reported to Gov. Magrath, of South Carolina, and has been assigned to duty in that department.

AN ASSIGNMENT.

Brig.-Gen. Bryan Grimes, of North Carolina, has been made a Major-General and assigned to the command of Rodes' division, Ewell's old corps.

SPECIE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The banks of South Carolina have advanced one million of dollars in specie to purchase horses for the cavalry in that State.

## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Thursday, Feb. 16.

THE CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS.

The House Judiciary Committee are investigating the question of the censorship of the press, as exercised by military authorities. The committee having addressed a letter to the Secretary of War upon the subject, that officer sent a reply, stating that they had exercised a sort of censorship in regard to certain matters, but in no instance had they discriminated in favor of any paper, but that they were all treated alike. The Secretary says it may in some cases have worked injuriously to the papers, but he has no doubt it has benefited the military operations of the Government. The committee will report the facts to Congress.

A PIECE OF ENGLISH IMPERTINENCE.

A letter has just been received at the Navy Department from Sir William Armstrong, the well known English gunmaker, in which he urges this Government to imitate the example of France and Russia, by manufacturing his guns. To this piece of scientific impertinence, Capt. Wise, of the Ordinance Bureau, has written a caustic reply, in which he tells Sir William that the Armstrong guns captured at Fort Fisher afford us the means of testing their supposed efficiency. Upon these guns was found an inscription, setting forth that they were a present from Sir William Armstrong to Jeff. Davis.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

Gen. Dwight was before the Committee on the Conduct of War this morning, testifying with referenceto the Red River expedition.

COLLECTOR AND SURVEYOR OF NEW-YORK.

The Senate Committee on Commerce had another protracted session to-day, for the purpose of considering the nomination of the Collector and Surveyorship of New-York. The committee, without coming to any conclusion, postponed the matter until Saturday.

THE LOAN BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee did not come to any conclusion to-day in regard to the Loan Bill. It will not be reported until the Tax Bill is disposed of.

THE COTTON PERMITS.

The House Committee on Commerce are holding daily sessions for the purpose of investigating the cotton permit business. They have examined a large number of witnesses, most of whom are holding permits. The committee have subpœned several officials who are supposed to know something in regard to this matter.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH CHINA.

The House, to-day, passed the Senate bill establishing a line of steamers from San Francisco to China and Japan.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Thursday, Feb. 16.

THE DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS.

Maj.-Gen. Herron, in his report of the recent investigation at Little Rock, in the Department of Arkansas, transmitted to the Senate to-day, indicates his belief in the existence of corruption and speculation, but exonerates Gen. Steele from all blame, excepting a too implicit confidence in the integrity of his staff. He seems to regard the Provost-Marshal-General, Lieut.-Col. Chandler, of the Seventh Missouri Cavalry, as the principal offender. Fines, licenses, bribes for release from imprisonment, and proceeds of cotton, are the suspected sources of emolument, of which the evidence is not very direct. His dismissal is advised, and Col. T. H. Benton, of the Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, is recommended in his stead. Gen. Herron also recommends the removal of Col. B. O. Carr, Chief Quartermaster, and the appointment of a more energetic man. It is further stated, that the District of Little Rock is controlled by a combination known as McDonald & Co., contractors for supplying Indian stations, with an unlimited license from the Treasury Department, by which they bring in immense stocks of goods relieved from five per cent. tax. One partner is chief clerk in the Quartermaster's Department, and is a brother of a rebel Colonel. Henry McKee conducts the trading store at Fort Gibson for the firm of McDonald, and Seymour at Port Smith. The partners are represented as shrewd and sharp men, with plenty of money, and is a combination which swallows up everything. The officer who cannot be brought into their interest must make way for one who can. Only two or three officers dare oppose them. There have, he says, been brought into that section $500,000 worth of goods, ostensibly for the Indians, but to be sold beyond our lines. It is impossible that one-tenth can be sold within the lines. Other similar cases are mentioned in Gen. Herron's communication.

THE FRENCH DEFEATED IN SONORA.

Semi-official news from Guaymas, the capital of Sonora, was received to-day. It is stated that a large force of Imperialists, under Gen. Vega, invaded the State of Sonora, when Gen. Patori, of the National Army, started to attack him. The French sent some reinforcements on board of the French steamer *Lucifer*, and they landed at Altata. Col. Rosolio, of the National Army of Mexico, attacked the reinforcements at the town of San Pedro, and obtained a complete success, defeating the enemy, capturing all their artillery, arms, wagons and ammunition, and many prisoners, among them Lasiella, the commander of the steamer *Lucifer*, who was commanding the expedition, together with six officers.

Gen. Patori, at the same time, defeated the Imperialists under Vega at El Fuirte, and took their artillery and all their ammunition, and a large number of prisoners. Among them was Vega himself, who was immediately shot as a traitor to his country.]

After this complete failure of the French expedition into Sonora, it is not anticipated that a second one will be attempted.

THE DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY.

The following General Order has been promulgated:

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, Feb. 10, 1865.

General Orders No. 21.—1. The State of Kentucky will constitute the Military Department of Kentucky. Maj.-Gen. J. M. Palmer, U. S. Vols., is assigned to the command of the Department of Kentucky.

2. The Department of the Cumberland will include the State of Tennessee and such parts of Northern Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi as may be occupied by the troops under the command of Maj.-Gen. G. H. Thomas.

3. All troops in the Department of Kentucky and the Cumberland will, in the absence of Major-Gen. Sherman, be subject to the orders of Major-Gen. Thomas, except the posts on the east bank of the Mississippi River, which will be subject to Major-Gen. Canby's orders, in movements for protecting the navigation of that river. In all other respects they will be under the direct orders of their departments, and whenever time will permit, Gen. Canby will communicate his orders through such commanders.

4. The Department of Mississippi will embrace so much of that State as may be occupied by troops of the military division of West Mississippi on the river. The Department of the Gulf will embrace the States of Louisiana and Texas. Other military districts on the Gulf of Mexico will report direct to the Commanding-General of the Military Division.

By order of the Secretary of War,

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

## THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

### SECOND SESSION.

### SENATE.

Washington, Thursday, Feb. 16.

THE DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS.

The Chair laid before the Senate the report of Gen. Herron as Inspector of the Department of Arkansas.

PETITION FOR INCREASE OF PAY.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, (Union,) presented the petition of naval officers for an increase of pay, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Committee on Foreign Relations, presented a bill to authorize the settlement of claims of the American Colonization Society for the support of recaptured Africans in Liberia, which was passed.

THE LATE SENATOR HICKS.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, (Democrat,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Vice-President to notify the Governor of Maryland of the death of Senator Hicks.

THE PHILADELPHIA PORT OF ENTRY.

Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, (Union,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported the bill, extending the boundaries of the port of entry and delivery of Philadelphia, which was passed.

THE ARMY STAFF.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Union,) introduced a bill to increase the efficiency of the staff of the army, as follows:

That officers when assigned to an army, a military department, an army corps or a division, as Chief of the Adjutant General's, of the Inspector General's, of the Quartermaster's and of the Subsistence Departments of Engineers, of Ordnance and of Artillery, shall have respectively, while serving as such, the rank, pay and allowance of the following grades, namely: First, to an army or military department composed of more than one army corps, the rank and pay of a Colonel of cavalry; second, to an army or military department, of not more than one army corps, the rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel of cavalry; third, to a division, the rank and pay of a Major of cavalry, and shall be so assigned from the army of the volunteer forces by the President; provided, that nothing herein contained shall prevent officers of higher grade from being thus assigned without loss of rank, and provided further, that no officer so assigned, shall have such increased rank or pay when not actually serving as such chief. This was referred to the Military Committee.

COMMERCE BETWEEN THE STATES.

The bill in relation to the State Courts of Nevada was called up, and discussed until 1 o'clock, when the special order, which was the bill to regulate commerce between the several States, was taken up.

Mr. Ten Eyck, of New-Jersey, (Union,) took the floor in opposition to the measure, which he characterized as unwise, unjust and unnecessary.

At the conclusion of Mr. Ten Eyck's remarks, on motion of Mr. Sherman, the bill was postponed till Saturday at 1 o'clock, and the Naval Appropriation Bill for 1866 was taken up.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

All the amendments of the Finance Committee, affecting appropriations, were concurred in.

The last section of the bill providing for the appointment of an additional midshipman from each Congressional District, to be nominated by the present members of the House, was stricken out.

Mr. Wilson offered an additional section by way of amendment, postponing the time for the restoration of the naval Academy for two years from the first of May, 1865, and repealing an act providing for its restoration in May, 1865. M. Wilson explained the object of this amendment. A portion of the Academy building at Annapolis was being used for a military hospital, and to remove this hospital at the present time and erect one like it elsewhere, would cost thirty thousand dollars. There were nineteen thousand patients under treatment there.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, (Union,) was opposed to the amendment. He regarded it as an objection on the part of medical officers to being removed from comfortable quarters at Annapolis. He was glad to see such a sign of economy in the War Department as to make it anxious about an appropriation of thirty thousand dollars. It was a good sign, and he hoped it would continue. [Laughter.] But he was opposed to keeping naval cadets any longer at Newport, R. I. If we wanted to protect the morals of these young men, the academy must not remain there two years longer.

Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, (Union,) rose to vindicate the old site of Newport from the foul assertions that had been cast upon it by certain naval officers, writing to the Chairman of the Naval Committee. The society of Newport was as good as that of any city of the Union.

After some remarks by Mr. Sprague in defence of the morals and society of Newport, the amendment of Mr. Wilson was voted down.

Mr. Grimes offered an amendment, which was adopted, appropriating $100,000 for additions and improvements to the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia

Also an amendment making appropriations for the expenses of the commission to select a site for a naval station on the Mississippi River.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, (Union,) offered an amendment similar to that offered in the House a few days since for the appointment of a Board of Admiralty, to consist of a Vice-Admiral, Rear-Admiral, Commodore, Commander and Lieutenant-Commander, who should be advised with on all questions relating to the building, armament, &c., of ships-of-war, and other important subjects connected with the Navy Department.

Mr. Wade illustrated the necessity for such a board by what he termed the failure of the light-draft monitors, by which ten millions of dollars were expended.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Union,) hoped his colleague would not press the amendment. It was a matter that should not be put on an appropriation bill, but should come from a committee as an independent proposition. It was a bad practice to offer such amendments to the Appropriation Bill.

Pending the consideration of this question, the Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Thursday, Feb. 16.

LONGER SESSIONS.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) it was resolved that after to-day the House meet at 11 o'clock A. M., and continue in session until 5½ P. M.

ELECTION CASES.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, (Union,) said: There are eight cases pending before the Committee on Elections. It is proper they should be speedily disposed of, and I would therefore ask for their consideration on Monday.

ORDER OF BUSINESS FOR NEXT WEEK.

The House arranged the order of business for next week, there being many bills to be acted upon from the Military Committee.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH CHINA.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill to establish steam mail communication between the United States and China, &c.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) desired the bill to be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Alley, of Massachusetts, (Union,) replied he did not expect to have the support of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and while explaining the provisions of the bill he said it contained no private job, but was intended for every body in general. The object of the bill was to establish mail communication between California, Japan and China via the Sandwich Islands. It provides that the Postmaster-General shall advertise for proposals and award the contract to the lowest bidder at a sum not exceeding $500,000 per annum. Its purpose also was to secure commercial advantages. With the Pacific Railroad completed, and this line established, we should bring New-York and China within twenty-six or twenty-seven days of each other, and New-York would be some twelve or fifteen days nearer Hong Kong than London. It would give us vast control over the commerce of the world, and make the City of New-York the greatest commercial city of the world. It would make this city what London is now—the great settling point of the globe. He spoke of the policy of England and France in contradistinction to ours, and showed by facts and figures that both of these countries had exhibited far greater commercial sagacity than the United States. England especially, by the encouragement she had given by Government subsidies, &c., had increased her commerce to gigantic proportions with all those countries she has established ocean mail steam communication with. Ever since Great Britain commenced this system in 1837, she has pursued it with sleepless vigilance and constantly increasing development. The result has shown her far-reaching sagacity; she has in a few years doubled, and in some cases quadrupled her trade with all the countries upon this continent with which she has established this steam communication. He stated that England paid out at the present time, in the shape of subsidies, about five millions of dollars annually, and received in return for postages about half that sum. This amount, although enormous, has been the most profitable investment ever made by her Government. But En[illegible] has done more to encourage commerce than [illegible] other countries combined, and most amply has she been rewarded. He said if this line was established between California and China at the same rate of increase of trade that England had experienced when she established similar lines, the increased duties on imports, added to the postages, would pay the deficiency the first year. If we establish this line of steamers and complete the Pacific Railroad, we shall do all the postal

*Continued on Eighth Page.*

## THE SUPREME COURT ON STATE SOVEREIGNTY, TAXATION AND CITIZENSHIP.

**Supreme Court on State Taxation—Supreme Court against any State Interference with National Banks—Case of the State of Ohio—Of the Steamboat Monopoly—National Citizenship Valid Without Aid of the States.**

THE BREACHES, Thursday, Feb. 7, 1865.

Your correspondent "M. H." (TIMES of the 6th inst.,) has said something suggestive of much which ought to be said. Nothing astonishes me so much as the profound ignorance which seems to exist of Constitutional law. If this was found only among uneducated people, it would not be surprising. But it exists among all our Legislative bodies, and even the members of the bar, to whom not only the Constitution, but all the judicial opinions on it should be as familiar as their alphabet. Even this great and awful war is due, in no small degree, to an utter ignorance of the nature of our Government, the decisions of the Supreme Court upon the Constitution, and the practical changes which those decisions and the acquiescence of the people have made in its administration. This war is not only caused in part by ignorance of the Constitution, but is absolutely necessary to make it understood and put a right construction upon it. We have not merely to conquer rebellion or to abolish slavery, but to conquer the political ideas which undermined the Government by false constructions of the Constitution.

Your correspondent, "M. H.," is not only right in saying that Chief Justice MARSHALL decided against the power of a State to tax United States securities; but he is right also in saying that the Supreme Court has decided the principle which has governed, and must govern every similar case. This principle is, that no State can tax the means by which the Government exercises its Constitutional powers. If they could, they could tax those means out of existence. The States undertook to tax the stock of the United States Bank, when the same principle came up and was decided against the States. More than fifty years ago, the State of Ohio taxed the stock of the United States Bank. The bank refused to pay. The State sent its auditor and took the coin out of its vaults to pay that tax. The case came before the United States Circuit Court and was decided in favor of the bank. The State quietly submitted, and paid back the coin and costs. I don't know the precise form in which the New-York Bank case came up, nor is it in the least degree material. The Supreme Court of the United States sits to decide principles—not technicalities. Now, I will go further than "M. H." I say, that the Supreme Court of the United States has decided in a series of great cases this general principle, viz: that no act of a State which interferes directly or indirectly with the powers of the national Government, is valid. In other words, the Supreme Court has decided, that the powers of the National Government are supreme. In the very beginning of our Constitutional history, these questions rapidly rose before the courts. Such men as JAY and MARSHALL saw at once that this was a question of supremacy. If the States were allowed to set up their pretended right to legislate on the means and functions of the national Government, there could be no national Government. It was, at once, resolved into that Confederacy of States, founded on mere compact, which the States Rights Democracy have claimed it to be, and on which they have built up secession and rebellion. Those who are not constitutional lawyers do not now seem to know what monstrous doctrines were set up at an early day by the State Legislatures, and how completely they were arrested and overthrown by the Supreme Court. Among other things, the State Courts assumed to interfere with the process of the United States Courts by mandamus! Just imagine the marshals and officers of the United States, and all the judicial functions of the United States Government arrested by a mandamus from a State Judge! Take the case of the New-York monopoly granted to the Fulton Company, and adjudged, I believe, by KENT and SPENCER, to be perfectly valid, but overthrown by the Supreme Court. Suppose it was valid and just to be an example. Suppose Ohio had granted a Steamboat Company a monopoly, where would have been the free navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi? Where would have been the intercourse of Cincinnati, Nashville and New-Orleans? I need not multiply cases. No man can be too thankful, when he considers the rocks and shoals we have escaped, that we did once have statesmen—men who, like JAY, and ELLSWORTH, and MARSHALL, were unmoved by faction and undeluded by the glittering theories of demagogues.

In the TIMES, a few days since, you speak (impliedly at least) as if it were an inconsistency to exclude the representation of Tennessee, when we take a Vice-President from there. I don't know in what respect it is inconsistent, unless in regard to the question of citizenship. We have not yet admitted any State to be out of the Union; but that does not compel the House of Representatives, (which is sole judge of the qualifications of its own members,) to receive representatives from Tennessee. In regard to citizenship. ANDREW JOHNSON is a citizen of the United States, irrespective of the State of Tennessee. If the State of Tennessee chooses to set up a rebellion, that does not impair the rights of any of its people as citizens of the United States. And here let me state another principle. A man may be a citizen of the United States, who is not a citizen of any State, (except consequentially from that fact,) and, as such, entitled to all the rights of a citizen and the protection of the Government, in the same manner as if he were a citizen of any one State. I need not state illustrations, for any lawyer will see in what manner they occur.

I can readily give full credit to those (even the rebels) who have sincerely maintained the doctrine of State Sovereignty. I think I know and understand their whole idea. They really think that a National Government, founded on popular representation, is dangerous, because despotic over minorities and individuals. They think to check this by State vetoes, (on CALHOUN's principle;) by considering the Constitution a compact, in which the States retain their sovereignty. Very well, I will take them at their word. They distrust Democracy. I (who am no Democrat *ex nomino*) am willing to trust it. I prefer despotism (if it must come) in the form of a *represented national will*, to the petty despotism of a weak Confederacy, governed by ignorant, factious, local Legislatures. Give me the National Government at Washington, moving on in the glory of a great people, rather than that miserable assembly of weak, complaining, contemptible demagogues at Richmond.

I knew (at least thought so) that the Constitution of the United States formed the strongest government ever formed on earth;—and that this strength, which rested on the solid basis of the people, would endure all the shocks of time, of passion, and of popular commotion. The war has justified my confidence, and not the least of its happy facts will be (when peace spreads its charms over the land,) that the Government has been tested, and become more than ever the bright example of excellence to the nations of the earth.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

## THE ST. ALBANS RAIDERS.

### Trial of the Vermont Raiders in Montreal.

TESTIMONY AS TO THE AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH THEY ACTED.

MONTREAL, Monday, Feb. 13.

*T. M. Stone*, Kentucky, examined: Since the war, was part of the time in the Confederate army, part in Camp Douglas, and the rest in Canada; was in Morgan's command; knows all the prisoners; Tevis is a relative of his, and was in the same company; Tevis was taken prisoner in July, 1863, and taken to Camp Morton; saw all the prisoners in the States in August—four at Chicago, and Swager at Vincennes, Ind., in September; Hutchinson's real name is Huntley; there were probably about seventy Confederate soldiers in Chicago at the time referred to; witness saw fifty; they were collected for the purpose of releasing the prisoners at Camp Douglas; the expedition failed, *but Young organized the St. Albans raid*, and another was planned by one whose name he declines to give; *it was intended to burn St. Albans*; Young informed witness at Chicago that he was going immediately on the expedition to St. Albans, and that the men were ready; Young and Collins, who has escaped, spoke to him on the subject of joining; witness intended going, but changed his mind, and with Collins went to Southern Illinois; next he heard of Collins was his being taken prisoner as a St. Albans raider; knows Young had authority to raise men; he showed witness the one produced in this court; this was before he went to Chicago; *Young stated that his instructions were when the party was formed, to report to Hon. C. C. Clay, the Confederate agent here, and get instructions from him*; the fact that Young held a commission was known among the Confederates at Chicago. When raising the party, it was generally known that several depots of arms were there for the use of the Confederates. Witness understood all the prisoners to have been under Morgan, except Hutchinson; it was generally understood that Young and Spurr had escaped from Camp Douglas. Morgan's men dressed as they chose; has seen whole regiments dressed in Federal uniforms captured from the enemy. Witness was being examined as to the petty warfare and depredations by the Federals from Virginia to the Mississippi, which Mr. Johnson objected to, as being brought up as justification indirectly for the prisoner's conduct.

Mr. Abbott contended that this was necessary to show the character of the war; that the North had done ten times worse than the prisoners.

Mr. Laflamme used similar arguments.

Mr. Devlin said this kind of evidence would lead the court beyond the legitimate limits of the investigation.

After some other remarks, the Judge held that the question of retaliation was one he was not justified in entering upon. The defence must first show that the *act of the prisoners was one of war*. His duty was merely to see if the evidence was sufficient to send the case for trial.

Another attempt was made to get in evidence as to the robbing and killing of private individuals by the Federals, but it was prevented.

The counsel for the United States *declined to cross-examine, as the evidence was illegal and irrelevant.*

*Charles Albert Withers* examined: Is a resident of Kentucky; is a Captain in the Confederate army; was Adjutant-General to Morgan at the time of his death; was taken prisoner on the 4th of September. On being shown the documents produced by Young, witness would not hesitate to say the signature was that of James A. Seddon, Confederate Secretary of War, having frequently seen it; having been in the Adjutant-General's Department, knows Seddon personally, and has seen him write; this commission is the only one given in the service, being a notification of appointment; has never seen any other kind; special orders are so designated and numbered; would call Young's party for secret service, as the service was not indicated; it is the practice to organize and send small expeditions, ranging from three to thirty, on secret service, within the enemy's lines; witness has sent such himself frequently: Collins, who was a prisoner here, was sent by him in command of a small party; secret expeditions are for capturing prisoners, burning bridges, or cutting communications; once he sent a party of fifty to burn a town under Morgan's orders; these were to harass and retaliate; orders were issued in 1882 to organize small parties as partisan rangers; this commission and instructions would constitute Young and party to be of this description; they never wear uniforms while on such service; witness was shown a paper. (Objected to.) Has no doubt of the genuineness of this signature; it is Seddon's; knows the C. C. Clay mentioned in it; knew him when he was Senator from Alabama in the Confederate Senate; saw him here two months ago; a series of petty depredations had been carried on by the Federals in the Southern States.

Objection was made to this evidence and sustained.

The prosecution declined to cross-examine for the reasons stated as to the previous witness.

*M. A. Pallen* sworn—Lives in Montreal, and is a native of Mississippi; was a surgeon in the Confederate army; knew Huntley and Swager in Mississippi as soldiers; knows Seddon, his handwriting, and signature; those signatures are genuine; knows C. C. Clay's signature; this signature on the paper shown is his; his first name is Clement; is satisfied he was Commissioner for the Confederate Government.

The following is the document in question:

"MEM. FOR LIEUT. BENNETT H. YOUNG, C. S. A.

"Your report of your doings under your instructions of the 16th June last, from the Secretary of War, covering the list of the twenty Confederate soldiers who are escaped prisoners, collected and enrolled by you under the instructions, is received. *Your suggestions for a raid upon the most accessible towns in Vermont, commencing with St. Albans, is approved, and you are authorized and required to act in conformity with the suggestion.* "C. C. CLAY, JR., Com. C. S. A."

October 6, 1864.

The court adjourned till to-morrow.

VIEWS OF THE GOVERNMENT AT WASHINGTON.

At a previous session of the court, Mr. HOUGHTON, counsel for the raiders, who had been to Washington to endeavor to obtain permission to go through the lines to get some documents from Richmond to help his clients, made this statement regarding his experience. He made application for a pass and solicited an interview with Mr. SEWARD, subscribing himself attorney for the prisoners whose extradition in the matter of the St. Albans raid is now demanded.

He received the following answer with the letter he had written returned and the documents accompanying it:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1856.

J. G. K. HOUGHTON, Esq., advocate and attorney for the prisoners whose extradition in the matter of the St. Albans murders and robberies has been demanded, is informed that the Government of the United States can hold no communication or correspondence with him upon that subject. The prisoners, if they submit themselves to the authority of the United States, need no foreign mediation. So long as they remain under the protection of a foreign government, and a demand upon that government for their delivery to the United States is pending, communications concerning them can be received only from that foreign government through the customary channels of national intercourse.

A copy of the papers submitted by Mr. HOUGHTON have been taken and the originals are herewith remitted to him, and he is expected to leave the United States without crossing the military lines or attempting to enter the scene of insurrection, or to communicate with the insurgents.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

(Copy.)

The following day (31st) Mr. HOUGHTON obtained an interview with His Excellency the President, and urged upon him to grant the permission he had been required to procure, but His Excellency declined to grant such permission, or even to allow him to proceed to GRANT's army, so that his application for documents might be sent to the army of Gen. LEE by flag of truce or otherwise. His Excellency's words in speaking of the prisoners, were that they were rebels, that they had been cutting and slashing around, and that he did not see that it was any part of his business to help them. That, however, His Excellency requested deponent to endeavor to see Mr. SEWARD on the subject, and gave him a card to that gentleman, on which was written by the President:

"Hon. Secretary of State, please see this gentleman, who is the gentleman from Canada spoken of yesterday.
(Signed) A. LINCOLN."

But on presenting the card at Mr. SEWARD's office, with a request that Mr. HOUGHTON might be permitted to see that honorable gentlemen, it was peremptorily refused. Mr. HOUGHTON then applied to Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affairs at Washington, to make to the United States Government the request which deponent had been authorized to make, or to accompany deponent to the Department of State, to endeavor to aid deponent in procuring an interview with Mr. SEWARD, all of which requests were refused. Mr. HOUGHTON then wrote another letter to Mr. SEWARD, to the effect that he had received the communication of Mr. SEWARD. He submitted that he had had an interview with the President, and, although a pass was refused, he gave him the card above alluded to. He again asked for an interview, for the purpose of personally urging his application for a pass to Richmond, and he ventured to urge that the recommendation or order signed by the President must annul any technical or diplomatic obstacle to an interview. He said the prisoners were not under the protection of a foreign Government, but were held subject to the provisions of a treaty for the extradition of felons, and that their guilt must be established before extradition could take place, or their freedom from its provisions maintained by all the facts, to procure which he required the pass in question. He took exception to the opening of Mr. SEWARD's note, styling the raiders "murderers and robbers," as they had not yet been proven such before the court before which they were arraigned. He again asked for a pass to Richmond, and if not received by 4 P. M. the following day, he would conclude it was refused, and would leave Washington forthwith.

Having awaited an answer in conformity with the contents of the above letter, but receiving none, he was compelled to leave Washington without having been able to effect the object for which he went there.

## THE MURDER OF HARRY LAZARUS.

### TRIAL OF BERNARD FRIARY CONTINUED.

Testimony of Christopher Richards, Richard Birmingham, Dennis Kirwan, Thomas R. Walton, David Barry, Policeman Dwyer, and Thomas Johnson.

### THE CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION CLOSED.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

At the opening of the court, this morning, the District-Attorney stated that the witness Connell, who was very sick, had been sent to the New-York Hospital in accordance with a suggestion from the court, but they had refused to receive him on the ground that the District-Attorney had once had them fined for heaping snow and ice on the sidewalk. He supposed it must have been the Corporation Attorney that they meant, and was glad to hear that he had enforced the law. However, he would suggest to the Governors of the hospital that they get a new Superintendent. The first witness called was Christopher Richards whose examination began on Wednesday. He testified;

I have been injured on the head; it affects me sometimes so that I do not know what I am doing; sometimes I lived at No. 618 Broadway, sometimes at the Revere House, sometimes at Baker's; there are prostitutes living at No. 618 Broadway; it is over the Anatomical Museum; I am twenty-six years of age; I left school when I was fifteen and went to the butchering business; I worked at that for three or four years; I then worked as a locksmith with Mr. Sinclair, and afterward worked for Baldwin & Many; that is, when I was twenty or twenty-one years of age; I have done nothing since.

*Question.*—How do you get your living? *Answer.*—I get it off of people; I borrow money and then repay it; I sometimes play cards for a living; I am also a bounty-broker.

Q.—Sometimes you take things that don't belong to you? A.—I don't wish to answer that question.

The Recorder instructed the witness that he must answer, unless it would tend to degrade him.

Witness said that it would degrade him to answer; I have been in Philadelphia, Boston, Portsmouth and many other places; I have been arrested on suspicion of crime I cannot tell how many times; I have been arrested a great many times for different things; I have never been sent to Blackwell's Island; I had been sick for a week before the murder; on the morning of the murder I got up about 2 or 3 o'clock and went to Lazarus'; I was nowhere else that night, I was in the room in plain sight of everybody; I had not been there more than two or three minutes when the thing happened; Friary and "California Jack" had some words when "California Jack" drew a pistol from behind his pocket; Friary did not take the pistol; Connell was then moving backward and forward; "California Jack," Friary, McDonald and Clark were at the bar; there were others in the room not at the bar; Friary then came toward the table, drew a knife and plunged it into Lazarus; Lazarus was standing at the table where I was sitting, with his back to the bar; I was the nearest to him; there were some others within five feet of him; he was not facing me, but the wall; I had not been drinking; my doctor and Lazarus would not let me; I first saw the knife when Friary pulled it out to stab Lazarus; he was then fairly touching him, square behind him; I gave my friend no alarm; I had no time to; till Friary pulled the knife I heard no alarm; I thought he went over to make up with Lazarus; I ran right out for a policeman, the first one; John Riley, was on the stoop; I did not see him in the vestibule; I told him I was going for a policeman; we went together and found a policeman after five or ten minutes.

*Re-direct.*—I had been a friend of Friary before I was of Lazarus, and had kept up the acquaintance till this affair; I was equally a friend of both; I got the policeman in the Gaieties, and should not know him again.

*Richard Birmingham* testified: I have been driver of a coach, have been employed by Mr. Armstrong four years and a half; I drove a sleigh to No. 12 Houston-street; I got there soon after three; I drove McDonald and Clark; they went into Mr. Friary's house; they were not there more than five minutes; Mr. Friary came out with them and went toward Crosby-street into No. 14; I stopped midway between Friary's and Lazarus' house; they stayed in Lazarus' about five or ten minutes; the three got into the sleigh and told me to drive off when they came out; Mr. McDonald told me to drive off; Friary and Clark sat behind; we drove up to Seventy-third street and stopped at the Ramble, where they got out and took a drink; from there we drove to Ninety-second street and Third-avenue, where they got out: McDonald, while we were going up, took the lines out of my hands; one of them—I can't tell which—said: "He is dead now, the son of a b—h!" I never saw Friary before that time; I knew Clark from the day before; I can't say who made use of the expression.

*Cross-Examined.*—I drove them around to various places, to make calls; Clark and McDonald were considerably intoxicated; I was somewhat under the influence of liquor, but not much; two men came out; Friary and Clark were noisy, singing and shouting.

*Dennis Kerwan*, sworn for the prosecution.—I am now in occupation of the Lazarus place; I was his day bartender before his death; I have often seen Friary in Harry's place; never saw them together.

*Cross-examined.*—I have been employed by Lazarus for six months past; there are a good many houses of that kind on the street—three or four on that block.

*Thomas R. Walton* sworn for the prosecution.—I took the place of the last witness as bartender for the week previous to the murder; I saw Friary in Harry's place the day before the murder; he came up to a lunch-table and helped himself to something to eat, after which he took a segar and, going back to the lunch-table, he picked up the mustard-pot and threw it against the wall; after that he went out.

*Cross-examined.*—Friary was intoxicated.

*David Barry*, sworn for the prosecution.—Knew both the parties, Friary and Lazarus; was not there on the morning of the stabbing; was there the morning previous: Friary came in that morning; he came up to the bar, and took out a dirk or dagger and stuck it into the counter, and while it was sticking there he said, "This knife will be the death of some one yet;" the blade of this knife was about seven inches long, the handle about three inches long; the handle was white; after a few minutes, Friary went out.

*Cross-examined.*—I am a tailor by trade; I work now for Mr. John Lazarus; he keeps a place in Broome-street; I came to this country in May last; I am not a fighter; they call me a light-weight prize fighter; I have fought one battle; it was in Pennsylvania, but I do not recollect when it was, or how long ago; my second name was McClane; Mr. Trainor, Mr. Holly Wood, and, I heard, Mrs. John Lazarus, were my backers; I attended a fight in Pennsylvania last week; don't know the names of any of the parties; the referee was Mr. John Lazarus, brother of Harry; I was arrested at that time in Delaware; when Friary came in that morning he appeared to be a little under the influence of liquor.

The court here took a recess for 15 minutes.

*John Dwyer* sworn—Am patrolman of the police; in January last was in the Twenty-third Precinct in Yorkville, extending from Seventy-ninth-street to Ninety-fourth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, until six o'clock in the morning; never saw Mr. Clark nor Birmingham until that day; knew McDonald before; saw the sleigh going down Yorkville Hill, with two gray horses attached, at about twenty minutes after six o'clock in the morning; it was at about One Hundred and Sixth-street; it had but one person in it, and was going toward Harlem Bridge; saw three men, Clark, McDonald and Friary on the 3d, in the middle of the day, crossing an open lot on Ninety-fourth-street; I was in conversation about the murder with a conductor when I saw them; I then got off the car and walked as far as Ninety-eighth-street; they went into the Six-mile House on Ninety-sixth-street; I remained at Ninety-eighth-street; they stayed in there about five minutes, and came out again, and stood a few minutes and got on the rear platform of a car going toward Harlem Bridge; at Ninety-eighth-street I got on the front platform and rode on the same car; they got off at a lager beer saloon, between One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth streets, and I got off at One Hundred and Eighteenth-street; I went with Porcher, an another policeman, into the lager beer saloon; was then in citizen's dress; on entering the bar-room Friary recognized me, and asked what I was doing; I told him I was after him; he asked what was the matter—what was up; I asked him if he was up to the shindy killing Lazarus this morning; he said, "Come, let's have a drink, never mind;" and came up toward the bar; and he asked me if he was dead; I said I had heard so; he asked me again to have a drink; and I asked him again if he was not there; he said "Yes." I asked if he was implicated in the killing of him, and he said, "Yes, I have killed him, and I will dance at his wake." Clark and McDonald were standing by at the time; that is about all that was done; I then ordered the arrest to be made; I accompanied him to the Twelfth Ward Station-house.

*Cross-examined*—McDonald and Clark were permitted to be witnesses at the inquest; did not know California Jack; Friary came from the direction of McDonald's house; when arrested looked as if he had been sleeping; the three seemed to have been on a hard spree; I did not see them drink anything; I saw Friary with the glass to his mouth, with his back to the bar, but he put it down again; I did not take a drink when Friary asked me; I am sure that the words I have testified to were the very words used; I don't think my statement before the Coroner would vary in anything; I first spoke to Friary about killing Lazarus; he told me he was implicated in it; he asked me if he was dead; I said yes; he used the words, "I have killed him, and I will dance at his wake."

Q.—Did you say to the Coroner, "Or something similar to that?" A.—I don't recollect using those words; I signed the testimony before the Coroner; am not sure that he did not put a single other word in there.

Q.—Might he not have said, "*If* he is dead, I will dance at his wake?" A.—No, Sir; he did not make use of that word at all; I am sure he did not; he used those words immediately after I asked him if he was implicated—after I asked him the second time; the first time he said, "Never mind—come and take a drink;" I asked him if he was not down at the shindy, and asked him twice if he was not implicated in the killing of Lazarus.

*Re-direct.*—The Coroner's clerk remarked, as he was writing, "Or something similar to that," and I said nothing; was under examination by the Coroner about five minutes; he did not put questions to me; I made a statement; the clerk was writing my statement; I stopped once or twice to give him time to write; it was read over to me.

*Re-cross-examination.*—I could not be positive about the time before the Coroner; it was from five to ten minutes, I think; I don't think it could have been longer: the inquest was in the afternoon of the 4th of January, about three o'clock; it was read over to me—it was a very noisy room—and I signed it; I made the arrest about quarter past one; I did not enter it in my book; I brought the prisoner down that afternoon, and reached the Police Headquarters about twenty minutes before five o'clock; while Friary was under arrest, on his way to the Station-house, he got a man by the name of Quin to get him a bottle of liquor; he did not drink any of it; I took it away from him.

*Thomas Johnson* sworn—Am generally a bar-tender; was not in business on New-Year's Day; knew Friary and Lazarus; was at Lazarus' place Sunday night when Friary came in; it was one or two o'clock I should judge; he was there about two minutes that I saw him and left; I had been there on Sunday; he had not been there during the day that I recollect; he was at the bar when I came in; I went up and took a drink, and he and his friends went out; he had a knife in his hand, I believe; as I was coming into the door I saw him raise his hand and go to the bar; I was about fourteen feet from him; Mr. Connell was tending the bar; it was a dirk knife; he put it into his pocket, I believe.

*Cross-examination.*—I should judge he was a little tight that night; did not see him again that night; saw him the next day on Houston-street; he appeared to be in liquor then; know California Jack; have seen him a dozen times since that time.

The District Attorney here rested the prosecution. He stated that a spectator, (Riley,) whom he should have sworn as a witness, had since been sent to the penitentiary. He should not call Riley for that reason. He referred to the testimony respecting the dog, which he regarded as circumstantial evidence, provided the jury believed that Friary knew that the dog belonged to or was in the custody of Lazarus.

Mr. Sedgwick asked that the case go over until to-morrow morning, on account of the absence from the city of the most important witness for the defence.

The Recorder postponed the case, accordingly, until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

## LAW REPORTS.

### Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I.*—Short Causes. Nos. 1355, 1071, 1439, 1607, 1660, 1467, 1604. *Part II.*—Nos. 871, 856, 858, 674, 826, 707, 701, 702, 1030, 1129, 845, 812, 838, 738, 772, 864, 866, 872, 876, 888, 892.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part II.*—Short Causes. Nos. 676, 638, 1193.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3273, 4859, 4887, 2249, 4337, 4903, 4899, 4917, 4919, 4925, 4927, 4939, 4931, 4937, 4939. *Part II.*—Nos. 3992, 4614, 4944, 4178, 4644, 4390, 4941, 4610, 4008, 4626, 1150, 4950, 4960, 4964, 4968.

### The Affairs of the Nicaragua Transit Company—What are Proper Grounds of Objection Against a Referee.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Barnard.

*Colden Murray, Receiver, &c., of the Accessory Transit Company vs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.*—This action was originally brought to recover back the value of some eight steamers and other property claimed to belong to the Accessory Transit Company, and alleged to have been seized by the defendant. A protracted trial before Judge Ingraham, sitting at special term, resulted in favor of the plaintiff, and the court directed a reference to ascertain the amount of the judgment, naming as referee Hon. John T. Hoffman. The plaintiffs objected to Mr. Hoffman as referee, on the ground of his intimate personal and business relations with Horace F. Clark, a son-in-law of the defendant, and one of his counsel. Justice Ingraham then said he would allow the parties to select a referee who should be agreeable to both sides. After two years passed in further endeavor to settle upon some one whom both sides could accept, the parties appealed to Justice Ingraham again to appoint a referee. The Judge appointed the Hon. John T. Hoffman a second time, although the plaintiffs again objected to him on the same grounds. The plaintiffs then made the present motion which is to vacate the order of reference to Hon. John T. Hoffman. In support of the motion, Mr. Cram, one of the counsel for the plaintiff, read the affidavit of Mr. Sherwood, another of the plaintiff's counsel, setting forth the facts in regard to the trial and the original appointment of Mr. Hoffman, and stated that they now objected to the appointment of Mr. Hoffman on the ground of his relations to the son-in-law and counsel for the defendant; that the defendant's son-in-law, Horace F. Clark, occupied offices connecting by a door with the office of Mr. Hoffman; that Mr. Hoffman had acted as counsel for Mr. Clark; that they believed that he had been appointed referee on the suggestion of the defendants, and that these and other circumstances rendered him an improper person to act in that capacity in the case. That finding Judge Ingraham unwilling to appoint any one else, they had addressed a letter to Mr. Hoffman, stating their reasons for objecting to him, and asking him to decline the appointment; that he had replied to their not refusing to decline the appointment, on the ground that since it had been tendered to him his self-respect required that he should accept it. In reply to this affidavit, defendant's counsel read the affidavit of Horace F. Clark, setting forth that these were no personal or business relations existing between Mr. Hoffman and himself which should preclude him from acting as referee in a case in which the deponent was interested. After reading these affidavits, counsel were about to proceed with the argument, when Judge BARNARD said that he would much prefer that this matter should be heard before some other Justice. If the parties would agree to that, he would get one of the Judges from another district to sit in his place and hear the motion. After some other conversation, it was agreed that the argument on the motion should proceed next Saturday before Judge Johnson, and that the same papers should be used, without alteration.

Henry A. Cram and Mr. Sherwood for the plaintiffs; Chas. A. Rapallo for the defendants.

### The Count Johannes.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

On the resumption of this case yesterday, the Count made inquiries of the jury whether they had conversed with any person in relation to the action. Being informed in the negative, the trial proceeded.

The Count testified to an interview with his daughter Caroline, with whom he had left a request to act for him and to induce Mr. Booth to act for him, and that he supposed he was therefore entitled to make the announcement which was made.

After the plaintiff rested, the defence read the deposition of Miss. Avonia Jones to show that it was at her request the contradiction had been inserted, and that she had never consented to act with her father,

*Edwin Booth* testified that the announcement had been made without his consent, and that the contradiction was necessary.

*Mr. John Sefton* testified that he had known the Count, then Mr. George Jones, some twenty-six years ago, when he was playing in the Bowery theatre, as an actor, not personally; that he had known of managers announcing persons to appear with whom they were in negotiation; that he thought the announcement made by the Count was calculated to mislead, and that had he been in Mr. Stuart's place he should have felt bound to make a contradiction, though not in the same words.

*Manager Stuart* testified that Miss Jones had requested him to contradict the announcement of the Count, and that he had advised her not to send any letter, but himself went to the papers and informed them of the facts; that he had been a dramatic critic, and that the editor-in-chief rarely saw the dramatic items, or had anything to do with their insertion.

*Edward P. Hingston* testified that he had been managing agent and manager in this country, Europe and Australia; that such an announcement as the Count had made was altogether irregular, and he should call it a "gagging announcement," that was meant to humbug the public; that had he been in Manager Stuart's place, he should have regarded it as necessary to have such a contradiction as was in the *Tribune*; he thought that was just the thing; that he had heard of George Jones in London and something of the scene in Mr. James' house; at least he had heard he (the Count) had been created a chevalier, &c. That he did know of a Count Sartono or Sartorius, who was a shabby lawyer at some of the public houses; that he had heard of the Count announcing himself as Chevalier Jones at a benefit got up for the purchase of Shakespeare's house, where he showed photographs of himself in his orders, standing on the ruins of a melancholy castle on the Rhine, or something of that sort. That there were rumors that the proceeds of that benefit as well as the Count himself were objects of inquiry; that he had afterward heard of his giving Shakespearean readings in Paris.

*Mr. Fiske* and *Mr. Howe* testified to the probable effect of the announcement made in increasing the receipts of the Count's entertainment and injuring the places at which the artists were engaged; also that the principal editors were rarely, if ever, aware of the particular matters which went into the dramatic column.

*Mr. Cohen*, of the *Express*, testified to substantially the same thing, and also that Count Johannes had, since his coming to New-York, been engaged in nearly every court in the City of New-York; that he, as law reporter for the *Express*, had given for some time full and accurate reports of what occurred, but that the Count had on each occasion sent a letter to the *Express*, demanding a correction, or requesting the insertion of something which had not occurred, with an intimation that unless his request was complied with he should take ulterior measures; that the last letter was of such an amusing character that in order to show the man, he had made a request that it might be published, which had accordingly been done, and that since that time he had refrained from any further reporting of his doings.

Mr. Williams then requested an adjournment till to-morrow, for the purpose of examining Dr. Dwight and Professor Lieber as to the validity of the Count's title. The Count made an indignant speech against this question being introduced into the case; but it being already late, the court adjourned to to-day at 11 A. M.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 16, 1865.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 U.S. 6s, '68..C. | 130 | 200 N. Y. Cen......... | 113 |
| 6,000 U. S. 6s, '81..R. | 111 | 200 do.......s15 | 113 |
| 30,000 U. S. 6s. '81..C. | 111¼ | 400 do......... | 113¾ |
| 60,000 do........ | 111⅛ | 100 Erie Railway..... | 78 |
| 10,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s..C | 111⅜ | 1500 do......... | 75¾ |
| 150,000 do........ | 111⅞ | 100 do.......s30 | 75½ |
| 100,000 do........ | 112 | 600 do......... | 75¾ |
| 25,000 do...new iss. | 111 | 100 Hudson R. R..... | 107⅛ |
| 20,000 do...new iss. | 110⅜ | 100 do.......s10 | 107¼ |
| 60,000 do...new iss. | 110¾ | 400 do......... | 107¼ |
| 35,000 do...new iss. | 110⅝ | 600 do......... | 107 |
| 100,000 U.S.5s,10-40s C | 102⅜ | 100 do.......s15 | 107 |
| 2,000 do........ | 102¼ | 400 do......... | 107⅛ |
| 6,000 U.S.6s.1yr. Cer. | 98¾ | 200 do.......s10 | 107⅜ |
| 9,000 Mo. State 6s.... | 66 | 1000 Reading R....... | 113 |
| 15,000 O. & Miss. C.... | 27 | 1200 do......... | 113¾ |
| 1,000 Ill. C. Bs....... | 113 | 200 do......... | 113¼ |
| 500 do......... | 111 | 300 M. S. & N. I...... | 66 |
| 1,000 Mar. 1st M. Bs.. | 52 | 100 do......... | 65⅞ |
| 5,000 Hud. R. R. Sc.. | 88 | 400 do......... | 66⅜ |
| 50 Irving Bank...... | 106 | 100 do.......b30 | 66⅜ |
| 52 Shoe & Leath.B'k. | 107 | 100 Ill. Cen. R.....s10 | 119 |
| 26 B'k of Commerce.. | 116 | 400 do.......s30 | 119 |
| 100 Cen. National B'k | 104 | 100 do......... | 119⅜ |
| 20 Fourth Nat. Bank. | 100⅜ | 50 do......... | 119 |
| 5,000 Am. Gold...... | 203⅛ | 300 Clev. & Pitts..... | 84 |
| 100 Canton Co...... | 31⅛ | 400 do......... | 83¾ |
| 50 Del. & Hud. C.Co | 166¼ | 200 do......... | 83⅝ |
| 100 Cen. Coal Co..... | 46 | 500 do.......s30 | 83⅜ |
| 100 Cum. Coal Pr..s30 | 56⅛ | 400 Chic. & N W..... | 34¾ |
| 100 do......... | 56⅜ | 500 do......... | 34⅝ |
| 1000 do......... | 57 | 500 C. & N.W.Pr..... | 65 |
| 600 do......... | 57⅛ | 100 do.......s10 | 65 |
| 800 do......... | 57¼ | 100 Chic. & R. I. R.... | 96⅛ |
| 200 do......... | 56⅞ | 400 do......... | 96⅜ |
| 450 Am. Coal Co..... | 77 | 200 Chic..B.,& Q.R.b60 | 120⅝ |
| 500 Mar. Min. Co..... | 13¼ | 200 do......... | 120 |
| 200 do......... | 13⅛ | 100 P., Ft. W. & C.... | 95¼ |
| 100 Wyom.V. Coal.... | 60 | 300 do......... | 95⅜ |
| 40 Pac. M. S. Co..... | 300 | 100 do.......s30 | 95¼ |
| 50 Mich. Cen. R..... | 111⅜ | 100 Chi. & Alt...... | 92 |
| 100 Chic. & Alt. Pref.. | 94⅜ | | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $10,000 U. S.6s,5-20s. R. | 110 | 100 Hud. Riv. R...... | 108¼ |
| 10,500 U. S. 6s,5-20s.C | 111¼ | 100 do......... | 109⅜ |
| 20,000 do...new iss. | 110⅛ | 100 Reading R....... | 114¾ |
| 10,000 do...new iss. | 110⅜ | 500 M. S. & N.I.R..... | 66⅜ |
| 5,000 U.S. 5s,10-40s.C. | 102⅝ | 100 Mich. Cen. R....b5 | 113 |
| 8,000 U. S. 6s,1YrCer. | 98¾ | 100 Ill. Cen. R...... | 119⅝ |
| 10,000 Mo. State 6s.... | 66½ | 100 Clev. & Pitts...... | 84 |
| 10,000 Tenn. 6s. '90.... | 56 | 200 do.......s10 | 84 |
| 30,000 O. & M. Cer.... | 27½ | 100 Chi. & R. I. R.s30 | 96¾ |
| 30,000 do......... | 27 | 100 do......... | 96⅞ |
| 50 Fourth Nat. Bank. | 100⅜ | 300 do......... | 97 |
| 30 do......... | 101 | 70 Chi., Bur. & Q.... | 119 |
| 15,000 Amer. Gold..s30 | 201 | 200 do......... | 120 |
| 50 Cum Coal Pref.... | 57¼ | 20 P., Ft. W. & C.... | 96 |
| 500 do......... | 57⅜ | 500 do......... | 96⅛ |
| 1000 do......... | 57¾ | 100 do.......s10 | 96⅜ |
| 300 do.......b30 | 58¼ | 600 do......... | 96⅜ |
| 100 Mar. M. Co....... | 12¼ | 100 Mil. & P. Du C.... | 46⅜ |
| 10 Pacific M. S. Co.. | 305 | 50 Chi.& Alt.Pref.... | 95 |
| 100 N. Y. Cen.....s10 | 114¼ | 100 Chi. & Al. R...... | 92 |
| 200 Erie Railway..... | 76⅜ | | |

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 N. Y. C. R..x-d.b3 | 114⅜ | 500 Cleve. & Pitts.... | 84 |
| 100 do......... | 114⅜ | 100 Chic. & R. I....s3 | 96¾ |
| 400 do.......s3 | 114¾ | 100 do......... | 96¾ |
| 100 do.......s10 | 114¾ | 100 do.......c | 96¾ |
| 100 do.......s3 | 114⅝ | 100 Chic. & N. W...... | 34¾ |
| 100 Erie Rail...x-d.s3 | 76 | 100 do......... | 34⅞ |
| 500 do......... | 76 | 400 Chi. & N. W.Pr..... | 65⅛ |
| 400 do......... | 75⅞ | 100 do.......s3 | 65 |
| 800 do.......c | 75⅞ | 100 do.......s3 | 65⅛ |
| 700 do.......b3 | 76 | 200 P., Ft. W. & C.... | 96⅛ |
| 200 do.......b5 | 76 | 100 do.......c | 96¼ |
| 100 do.......b10 | 75⅞ | 200 do.......s3 | 96⅛ |
| 100 do.......s3 | 75⅞ | 100 do.......b3 | 96¼ |
| 600 Hudson R. R...... | 108 | 100 Mil. & Pr.Du C.... | 47 |
| 800 do......... | 107⅞ | 200 Cum. Coal...... | 57 |
| 1300 Reading R....... | 114⅜ | 100 do.......b10 | 57 |
| 200 M. S. & N. I.x-d.s3 | 66⅛ | 200 do.......s30 | 56 |
| 200 do......... | 66⅛ | 100 do.......b3 | 56⅞ |
| 100 do.......s3 | 66¼ | 500 do.......b3 | 57 |
| 100 do.......b10 | 66⅜ | 100 Mar. Min. Co..... | 13¼ |
| 100 Ill. Cen. R.....s3 | 119⅜ | 100 do.......s3 | 13 |
| 100 do......... | 119½ | 300 do......... | 13 |

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 200 N. Y. Cen..x-d.s3 | 114¾ | 100 Hud. Riv. R...... | 108⅜ |
| 200 Erie R.......x-d | 76⅜ | 100 do.......b3 | 108⅜ |
| 100 do.......s3 | 76⅜ | 100 Chi. & R. I. R.... | 97 |
| 600 Reading R....... | 115 | 100 Chic.&N.W.Pr.... | 65⅛ |
| 500 do......... | 115¼ | 100 P., Ft. W. & C.... | 97 |
| 200 do.......s3 | 115¼ | 1000 Cum. Coal Co.... | 57¼ |
| 100 M. S. & N.I.x-d b3 | 66⅝ | 100 do.......s3 | 57⅜ |
| 200 Cle. & Pitts...b10 | 84⅜ | 100 Mariposa Min...s3 | 11¼ |
| 200 do.......b10 | 84¾ | 100 do......... | 11¼ |
| 400 do.......b5 | 84⅜ | 200 do......... | 11⅜ |
| 500 do......... | 84⅜ | 100 do......... | 11⅜ |

THURSDAY, Feb. 16—P. M.

The five days' later news from Europe, reported by telegraph in the morning papers, advise a sudden advance of 6@8 ℘ cent. in London and Frankfort on United States 5-20s. It would seem that in the London market the Southerners and Southern sympathizers in England, on our repulse from Fort Fisher in December, were *short* sellers of these Bonds, say at 45@47, sterling money, and were caught on their deliveries by the subsequent news of the taking of that stronghold. The Peace talk from this side also contributed to the advance, though the main cause was the scarcity of the Stock for delivery when the settlement day rolled round. The sales in this market on the present advices, to-day, of the old 5-20s, were quite large, at an advance of 1½@2 ℘ cent. The purchases for the other side were made on telegraphic orders or advices from the Portland steamer. The mails by this opportunity will not reach New-York until 12 o'clock to-night.

The Popular 7-30 ℘ cent. Loan is being very rapidly taken up, as indicated by the subscriptions in this market yesterday. These large sums were scarcely one-third the aggregate amount taken up throughout the country. Mr. COOKE's reports last night by telegraph aggregate for the day $8,674,450. To-day, up to 3 o'clock, his Sub-Agents in this City report as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| FISK & HATCH | $1,625,000 |
| CLARK, DODGE & Co | 500,000 |
| First National Bank | 500,000 |
| LIVERMORE CLEWS & Co | 350,000 |
| Ninth National Bank | 350,000 |

And the subscriptions through the United States Sub-Treasury direct, $636,000, making the grand total of the reported local subscriptions, $3,961,000.

The other 6 ℘ cent. Gold-bearing Stocks of the United States sympathized with the old 5-20s to the extent of ½@¾ ℘ cent. The 10-40 years 5 ℘ cent. Stock steady at yesterday morning's quotation.

The purchases of United States Stocks for the other side have affected the Exchange market for Saturday's mail, and the quotation on London, Gold basis, is ½ ℘ cent. cheaper than for the Boston steamer. The Gold Room is down 1@1½ ℘ cent. from Wednesday, and 4@4½ ℘ cent. lower than at the close of business on Tuesday. Money is quoted in good supply to the Brokers at 5@6 ℘ cent.

The Stock Exchange is rather weaker on the Railway speculation, with the exception of Illinois Central, which continues to go to England in moderate amounts, and as the Stock is not abundant among the Brokers, the cash price is affected even by the smallest foreign orders.

At the Second Board, the extreme advance on United States old 5-20s was not quite sustained, while the Railways were generally firmer than in the morning. Among the City Bank Stocks there was an improved demand for First National, for the March half-yearly Dividend, which, we hear, will probably be 5 ℘ cent. as against 4 ℘ cent. in September. Fort Wayne and Chicago improved ½ ℘ cent. on the morning sales. The Road is doing a remarkable Winter business, as will be noticed from its January report.

At 4 o'clock, the following quotations were made, as compared with the same hour yesterday:

| | Wed. | Thurs. | | Wed. | Thurs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 10-40s...... | 102⅜ | 102⅝ | Pittsburgh...... | 84⅜ | 84¼ |
| U. S. 5-20's...... | 110⅜ | 111¼ | Northwest...... | 34⅞ | 34⅝ |
| T. Certificates.. | 98¾ | 98⅞ | N. West Pref.... | 65 | 65⅛ |
| N. Y. Central... | 113⅜ | 114⅜ | Rock Island..... | 96 | 96⅜ |
| Erie.......... | 75⅜ | 76⅜ | Fort Wayne..... | 94⅞ | 97 |
| Hudson........ | 107⅛ | 108⅜ | Cum'land Coal.. | 57⅜ | 57⅜ |
| Reading........ | 113⅜ | 115¼ | Quicksilver...... | 84⅜ | 84⅜ |
| Mich. Southern.. | 66¼ | 66⅛ | Mariposa....... | 13⅜ | 11⅜ |
| Illinois Cen..... | 118⅜ | 119⅞ | Ohio & M. Certfs | 27 | 27 |

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York.......... | 112 | Bank of N. Amer.... | 107 |
| Manhattan.......... | 140 | Irving.............. | 106 |
| Merchants'.......... | 117 | Metropolitan......... | 119 |
| Mechanics'.......... | 108 | Market.............. | 106 |
| America............ | 137 | Shoe and Leather.... | 107 |
| Phenix............. | 110 | Corn Exchange...... | 104 |
| North River......... | 108 | Continental......... | 95 |
| National........... | 110½ | St. Nicholas......... | 101 |
| Merchants' Exchange | 98 | Marine.............. | 145 |
| Commerce.......... | 109 | Commonwealth...... | 108 |
| Mech's' Bk'g. Asso.. | 102 | Manuf's' & Merch'ts'. | 102 |
| Mercantile.......... | 125 | Central National.... | 104 |
| American Exc....... | 123 | Fourth National..... | 101 |
| Bank of the Republic. | 102 | | |

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83....... | 103½ | Alton & T. H. 1sts...... | 96½ |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s. '87....... | 101 | Al. & T. H. 2ds, Income | 78 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.. | 100 | Chi. & N. W. S. F...... | 98 |
| N. Y. C. 6s, Subscript.. | 100 | Chi. & N. W. Int.B..... | 90 |
| Erie 1st mort, '68....... | 102½ | Chi. & N. W. 2ds...... | 98½ |
| Erie 7s, 2d mort., '79.. | 109 | Tol. & W. 1sts, Ext.... | 96 |
| Erie 7s, 3d mort, '83.... | 109 | Tol. & Wab. 2ds....... | 88 |
| Erie 7s, 4th mort., '80... | 102 | Mil. & P. du Ch. 1sts.. | 104 |
| Erie 7s, 5th mort., '88.. | 99 | Gal. & Chi. 2ds........ | 100 |
| Buff.N.Y.&E.1st m..'77. | 100 | Chi & R. I. 1st mort.. | 103 |
| Hud. R. 7s, 2d m.s.f.'85. | 106 | Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts. | 109 |
| Harlem 1st. '69-72...... | 102 | Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds. | 99½ |
| M. C. n. 1st m. 8 ℘ c. '82 | 115 | Pitts., F. W. & C. 3ds.. | 90 |
| Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1sts. | 114 | Clev. & Pitts. 3ds, con. | 90 |
| Mich. S. 7 ℘ c. 2d mort | 90 | Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st m. | 46 |
| N. Ind. Goshen L., '68. | 96 | Chi. & Alt. S. F. 1st m. | 103 |
| M. S. & N. I. S. Fd 7 ℘ c. | 103 | Chi. & Al. Income... | 90 |
| Ill. Central 7 ℘ c, '75... | 113 | | |

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Company more than doubled their traffic last month, as compared with January, 1864, both on freight and passengers. The total of all business was:

| | |
|---|---|
| In January, 1865 | $684,25 |
| In January, 1864 | 290.67 |
| Increase | $393,58 |

The report of the arrival of the Savannah Cotton fleet yesterday was a mistake, growing out of the return of one or two of the United States convoys.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $4,873,833 45, including for Customs, $134,000; total payments, $6,220,079 19; on account of Loan, $636,000; balance, $29,770,163 57.

Attention is called to Proposals for $157,200 "New-York County Court House Stock," bids for which will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on Saturday, Feb. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M. This Stock is duly authorized by the Board of Supervisors and the Legislature of the State of New-York. It will bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent., payable semi-annually, and the principal will be redeemed on the 1st of November 1889 and 1890.

The following is a statement of the earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the second week in February: 1865, $123,740 76; 1864, $78,677 83; total, $45,062 93. Increase, 57.27 ℘ cent.

### California Quicksilver.

*From the San Francisco Alta.*

The receipts from the New Almaden mine (the only one worked to any extent) during the year 1864 were

| | Flasks. | | Flasks |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | 2,619 | July | 4,801 |
| February | 2,455 | August | 4,674 |
| March | 2,889 | September | 3,947 |
| April | 3,727 | October | 4,004 |
| May | 2,915 | November | 3,511 |
| June | 3,394 | December | 3,775 |
| Total flasks | | | 42,82 |

The exports to the different countries for 1864, and also for the five previous years, were as follows:

| To | 1859. | 1860. | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. & Boston | 250 | 400 | 600 | 2,265 | 95 | 1,496 |
| Great Britain | — | — | 2,590 | 1,500 | 1,062 | 1,609 |
| Mexico | 103 | 3,886 | 12,061 | 14,778 | 11,590 | 7,483 |
| China | 1,068 | 2,715 | 13,788 | 8,725 | 8,889 | 18,908 |
| Peru | 571 | 750 | 2,804 | 3,439 | 3,376 | 4,306 |
| Chili | 930 | 1,040 | 2,659 | 1,746 | 500 | 2,674 |
| Central America | — | — | 110 | 40 | 40 | 36 |
| Japan | — | — | 50 | 25 | — | 262 |
| Australia | 325 | 100 | 1,850 | 800 | 300 | 105 |
| Panama | 133 | 130 | 57 | 424 | 120 | 48 |
| Victoria, V. I. | 19 | 327 | 116 | 5 | 42 | 21 |
| Total flasks | 3,699 | 9,448 | 35,995 | 33,747 | 26,014 | 36,918 |

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

GEO. H. REA, President. E. D JONES, Cashier
SECOND NATIONAL BANK,
OF ST. LOUIS.
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE U. S.
Government Vouchers, Certificates, Bonds, &c., bought and sold at current market rates or on commission.
Prompt attention given to collections. Remittances made on day of payments, at current rate of exchange.
E. D. JONES, Cashier.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS
FOR THE U. S. 7-30 LOAN,
NO. 51 WALL-ST.,
have all denominations of 7-30 notes on hand for immediate delivery.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
No. 650 Broadway.
United States Depository and agent of Jay Cooke for the distribution of the popular 7-30 Loan. This is the only loan in market now offered by the Government and possesses peculiar advantages.
Information cheerfully furnished on application at the Bank. CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 16, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, 15 bbls. Ashes, 2,624 bbls. Flour, 175 bbls. and 1,705 bags Corn Meal, 300 bushels Wheat, 6,639 bushels Corn, 10,482 bushels Oats, 50 bushels Rye, 1,388 packages Provisions, and 155 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet and nominal. Pots, $11 75; Pearls, $12 50 ℘ 100 ℔s.

COTTON—Continues in limited demand and heavy in price. Middlings, 79c.@80c. ℘ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been moderately inquired for; low grades again advanced slightly. Sales since our last amount to 9,200 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 80@$10 15; poor to choice Extra State at $10 30@$10 60, chiefly at $10 35@$10 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $11 25@$11 40, the latter an extreme, ℘ bbl.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Superfine State and Western | $9 80 | @10 15 |
| Extra State | 10 30 | @10 60 |
| Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. | 10 35 | @12 50 |
| Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shp'g brands | 11 25 | @11 40 |
| Extra Ohio, trade and family brands | 11 45 | @12 50 |
| Extra Genesee | 10 65 | @12 50 |
| Poor to choice Extra Missouri | 10 45 | @14 25 |

Southern Flour is rather more active to-day. Sales since our last 1,000 bbls., at $10 90@$11 90 for poor to good, and $11 95@$14 50 for good to choice extra brands ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is in fair demand and firmer. Sales 600 bbls. Extra, at $10 30@$12 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues in limited demand, including fine and superfine, at $7 75@$8 75 ℘ bbl. Sales 100 bbls. Corn Meal is quiet, at $7 80@$7 90 for Jersey; $8 75@$8 85 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales 150 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat, Rye, Barley and Western Mixed Corn have been inactive and nominal in price. Of Jersey Yellow Corn, small sales were made at $1 74@$1 75 ℘ bushel. Oats are quiet and heavy. We quote Western at $1 10@$1 10½; State at $1 09@$1 10, Jersey at $1 05@$1 06 ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in moderate request at $1 60@$1 65 for shipping, and $1 70@$1 80 for small lots for city use, ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—New have been quiet to-day at 25c.@50c. for inferior to choice, according to quality, ℘ ℔.

LATHS—Have been dull and nominal.

LEATHER—Has been in moderate request, at about former prices.

MOLASSES—Has been sparingly dealt in, including new crop New-Orleans at $1 35@$1 50; Porto Rico at 70c.@$1; Cuba Muscovado at 55c.@85c.; Clayed Cuba at 40c.@70c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue inactive, including Spirits Turpentine, at $2@$2 05 ℘ gallon; Resin at $17 50@$30 ℘ 280 ℔s.; Tar, domestic and foreign, at $5@$7 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been in limited request at previous prices, including Crude Whale at $1 55@$1 58; Crude Sperm at $2 35@$2 40; Bleached Winter Whale, at $1 75@$1 80; Unbleached Sperm, at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed, at $1 60; No. 1 Lard, at $2 20@$2 25 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in rather more demand to-day. We quote: Crude, (nominally,) at 52c.@52½c.; Refined, in bond, 67c.@68c., and Refined, free, at 87c.@88c. ℘ gallon. Sales, 1,600 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and lower. The demand has been less active. Sales since our last, 4,500 bbls., in lots, at $36 25@$36 62½, closing at $36 25 cash, for New Mess; $33 75@$34 37½, closing at $33 75@$33 87½ for 1863-64 Mess; $34 50@$34 75 for New Prime Mess; and $29@$30 for New Prime, ℘ bbl. Sales 3,500 bbls, New Mess, February, March on April, seller and buyer's options, part at $36 50 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand, at 17c.@19c. for Shoulders; 18c.@22c. for Hams and 20¼c. for Sides; sales equal to 550 pkgs. Bacon has been quiet; sales since our last, 480 boxes, including Cumberland Cut, at 20c.@20½c.; Short Rib at 21¼c.; Short Clear at 21⅜c.; Long Cut Hams at 20½c. ℔ ℔. Dressed Hogs are scarce and in fair request at 17c.@17½c., the latter for heavy, ℔ ℔. Lard is heavy; sales 1,600 tcs. and bbls. at 19½c.@23¾c., and small lots of very choice at 23⅞c. ℔ ℔. Beef is in moderate request at $21@$24 for Extra Mess; $18@$22 for New Plain Mess; sales 485 bbls. Tierce Beef continue inactive, yet firm; 250 tierces were sold, including prime Mess at $35; 150 bbls. Beef Hams were sold at $26@$27 25 ℔ bbl. Butter is in less request at 42c.@56c.@58c. for poor to choice, and 30c.@40c. for Western, ℔ ℔. Cheese is in fair demand at 14c.@23c. for poor to very choice, ℔ ℔. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Starin & Floyd notice thus:

During the past week the same dull, heavy and spiritless feeling has characterized the trade in Butter that has been shown for the past month. Fine State Dairy Butter has been taken by exporters to a considerable extent, at from 21c.@22c. ℔ ℔., payable in gold; and there has been rather a better inquiry for those grades, for home and coastwise trade, but the trade is sluggish and uncertain, and prices have invariably favored the buyers. The stock of Fine Butter now in this market is reduced to a very low point, but the amount of stock is all-sufficient for its requirements. Western Butters are in good, fair supply, but, with the exception of a light demand from the packers, for West India Trade, there is no movement to report. Roll Butter is in heavy supply, and the demand is small, at a decline in quotations. Our advices from the English Markets show a light stock and a brisk demand for fine American Butter at from 112s. to 116s. sterling, per cwt., with rather an improved tendency. The San Francisco Market reports show only a fair supply of Eastern Butter, with a fair demand at 34c.@35c. ℔ ℔. gold price, and with tendency to better prices. The export trade in Butter this year would have been a remarkable success, as the several markets of the world that take our stock have all offered higher rates than ever before, but the folly of the dairymen in exacting ridiculous prices, together with the incorrect judgment of operators in competing for dairies at the rates required, has had, and will continue to have the effect of making a losing business until the close of the season. Prices are irregular, but our quotations will cover the extremes.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Orange and Sussex Co. Dairies—firkins, ℔ ℔ | 50 | @53 |
| Orange and Sussex Co—half firkin tubs, ℔ ℔ | 50 | @55 |
| Fine State Dairies—firkins, ℔ ℔ | 45 | @48 |
| Fair to Good State Dairies—firkins, ℔ ℔ | 43 | @45 |
| Fine State—half firkin tubs, ℔ ℔ | 50 | @52 |
| Fair to Good State—half firkin tubs, ℔ ℔ | 48 | @50 |
| Fine State Dairies—Welch tubs, ℔ ℔ | 44 | @46 |
| Fair to Good State Dairies—Welsh tubs, ℔ ℔ | 43 | @44 |
| Fine Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ℔ ℔ | 42 | @45 |
| Fair to Good Penn. Dairies—firkins, ℔ ℔ | 40 | @43 |
| Fine Western Reserve—firkins, ℔ ℔ | 35 | @36 |
| Fine Wisconsin, Michigan, &c.—firkins, ℔ ℔ | 32 | @35 |
| Fine Fresh New-York State—firkins, ℔ ℔ | — | @50 |
| Fine Fresh Canada—firkins, ℔ ℔ | — | @— |
| Ordinary Canada—firkins, ℔ ℔ | — | @— |
| Fair Ordinary Western—firkins, ℔ ℔ | 30 | @31 |
| Common Western—firkins, ℔ ℔ | 28 | @30 |
| Roll Butter, Fine State, ℔ ℔ | 36 | @37 |
| Roll Butter, Fine Western, ℔ ℔ | 30 | @35 |

The market for Cheese for export has been fairly active during the week, particularly for extra factories and farm dairies, and the amount of stock remaining on the market is quite small. A fair demand has also prevailed during the week for Southern coastwise ports, and the market closes with great firmness at our quotations with an upward tendency. We quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| State Dairies—factory made—fine | 24 | @25½ |
| State Dairies—factory made—fair to good | 22 | @23 |
| State Dairies—extra quality | 23 | @24 |
| State Dairies—fair to good | 20 | @21 |
| Western Reserve—good to prime | 18 | @20 |
| English Dairy—Eastern | 22 | @24 |
| English Dairy—Western | 18 | @20 |
| Pine-Apple | 24 | @28 |
| Orange County—flat skimmed | 15 | @17 |

SUGARS—Have been in more demand, and rather firmer. Sales since our last comprise 450 hhds. Cuba at 17½c.@21½c., and 285 boxes Havana, part at 16¼c.@20½c. ℔ ℔. Refined Sugars continue inactive, at 22c.@27½c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 134,000 ℔s., at 15⅞c.@16½c., chiefly at 16c.@16¼c. ℔ ℔. Also, 67,000 ℔s. Grease, brown and white, at 17c.@19c.; and 10,000 ℔s. Stearine at 22c.

WHISKY—Sales to-day, 300 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $2 28 ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements for Liverpool included only 250 bbls. Provisions, at 1s.; 50 pkgs. Lard, 800 ℔s. Bacon, and 35 hhds. Tallow, at 7s. 6d.; also, by steamer, 40 bales Hops at ⅜d., and 150 boxes Bacon at 35s. For London, 100 tcs. Beef at 3s.; 300 boxes Cheese at 20s., and 100 bbls. Oil Cake at 1s. 3d. For Glasgow, by steamer, 500 tcs. Beef at 4s. 6d.; 400 bbls. do. at 3s. 9d., and 25 boxes Bacon at 30s. For Bremen, 100 casks Ashes at 12s. 6d.; 30 bales Cotton at ⅜d.; 50 hhds. Tallow at 15s.; 100 tons Logwood and 50 hhds. Tobacco at 22s. 6d., and 150 bbls. Shoe Pegs at 1s. 9d.

## Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| City of London | Feb. 18 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Australasian | Feb. 22 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Lafayette | March 1 | New-York | Havre. |
| Asia | March 1 | Boston | Liverpool. |
| Saxonia | March 4 | New-York | S'ampton. |
| City of Boston | March 4 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| China | March 8 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Canada | March 15 | Boston | Liverpool. |
| Washington | March 29 | New-York | Havre. |
| Borussia | April 1 | New-York | S'ampton. |
| Bavaria | April 15 | New-York | S'ampton. |
| Germania | April 29 | New-York | S'ampton. |
| Teutonia | May 13 | New-York | S'ampton. |
| Saxonia | May 27 | New-York | S'ampton. |

FROM EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Etna | Feb. 1 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Asia | Feb. 4 | Liverpool | Boston. |
| City of London | Feb. 4 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| United Kingdom | Feb. 8 | Glasgow | New-York. |
| Saxonia | Feb. 8 | S'ampton | New-York. |
| China | Feb. 11 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Canada | Feb. 18 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Cuba | Feb. 25 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Borussia | March 8 | S'ampton | New-York. |
| Bavaria | March 22 | S'ampton | New-York. |
| Germania | April 5 | S'ampton | New-York. |
| Teutonia | April 19 | S'ampton | New-York. |
| Saxonia | May 3 | S'ampton | New-York. |

### For Havana and New-Orleans.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Morning Star | Feb. 18 | New-York | New-Orleans. |

### For California.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Golden Rule | Feb. 20 | New-York | Nicaragua. |
| Ocean Queen | Feb. 23 | New-York | Aspinwall. |
| North Star | Mar. 3 | New-York | Aspinwall. |

### European Mails.

The mails for Europe, per steamship *St. David*, via Portland, close here at 1:30 P. M. Friday.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, per steamship *City of London*, close at 10:30 A. M. Saturday.

### For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

The mails for New-Orleans, per steamship *Morning Star*, close at 1:30 P. M. on Saturday.

### Departure of Domestic Mails.

| | |
|---|---|
| East Mails close at | 5:30 A. M., 1:30 and 6 P. M. |
| Western and Southwestern Mails | 5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. |
| Long Island | 5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. |
| Newport and Fall River | 3:00 P. M. |
| New-York Central Railroad | 3 P. M. |
| North Mails | 5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. |
| North Mail, Way | 5:00 A. M. and 2 P. M. |
| South Mail at | 5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M. |

## DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERWEAR,
RIBBONS AND FRENCH FLOWER,
YANKEE NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.
ALWAYS ON HAND A FULL STOCK BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 CTS.
a pair under the regular prices.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

## DENTISTRY.

DR. WAIT, SR., DENTIST, NO. 263 4TH-av., corner, 21st-st., having introduced the Nitrous Oxide (or laughing) Gas, can now give patients their choice between that and ether and chloroform, as constitutions and circumstances may require. Positively no pain or danger in extracting teeth. Terms moderate.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; best of city reference; no objection to the country; a good home preferred to high wages. Apply at No. 320 4th-av., first door above 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman in every way competent, as a nurse for young children, or as a chambermaid; she is also a good seamstress; the best references will be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 92 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID BY a young American woman, who is a competent hair dresser and dressmaker, with the highest city reference from her last employer. Call at No. 87 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best of city reference given. Call for two days at No. 26 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress, by a German Protestant young woman, well recommended. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway, from 10 to 3.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY GOOD SERVANTS in every capacity in city or country. Call at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 103 West 38th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT COMpetent girl as first-class cook, or as cook and to wash and iron; has good city reference. Call at No. 114 West 22d-st., the residence of her present employer.

WASHING AND IRONING, FLUTING, &c., for ladies and families, by Mrs. NEWGENT; best reference given. No. 90 West 29th-st., top floor.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; understands her business in every particular, and has the best reference from her last place. Call at No. 295 1st-av., near 18th-st., in the dry good store, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, A SITUAtion as first-class cook, who understands cooking in all its branches. Call at No. 378 7th-av., near 34th-st.

### MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CARVER IN A dining saloon or hotel; satisfactory reference given as to competency, &c. Address No. 26 Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; has long experience in the city; is capable of taking charge of any gentleman's establishment; is a careful driver and skillful groom; will be found capable and trustworthy; has five years' reference from his last master in the city. Call or address to N. P., No. 1,166 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUAtion as gardener and farmer; understands his business in all its branches; the care of horses and cattle; is sober and industrious. Address the premises of Mr. F. B. BRONSON, Greenfield Hill, Fairfield County, Conn.
E. HANLON.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER, BY A man who is well acquainted with raising stock, and who is thoroughly acquainted with carrying on improvements in general. Can be seen at Henderson & Fleming's seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York. Call or address W. A. B.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man, without family, who has filled some of the best situations in this country for the past 15 years, and left at his own desire. Address ELLOT, No. 9 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A BOY NOW residing with his parents; he has been for the last three years at the Free Academy, and can translate French and Spanish. Address W. BRANDON, No. 4 Tryon-row.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR coachman, by a young married man (Protestant); is a good hand with horses or cows; has good recommendations. Address, for two days, GARDENER, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a single young man who understands his business; can take care of a team of horses if required; has the best of city reference. Address P. B., Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH FARMer, with city reference; and his wife to manage the dairy. Apply at Thorburn's seed-store, John-st., New-York.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A WELL EDUCATED GERMAN lady, to superintend the education of a girl 13 years of age, during her vacant hours, and to overlook the household affairs of a very small family; must speak French fluently, and be able to assist in practicing on the piano; references required. Address Box No. 5,129 Post-office.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK; A PERSON of experience in invoicing fancy goods, and fully competent to take charge of that department, may apply at our office, between 3 and 4 o'clock P. M. None others need apply.
HOWARD, SANGER & CO., No. 105 Chambers-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER, A SINGLE MAN, accustomed to the work of a kitchen garden, also the care of horses and cows, to go a short distance in the country; Protestant preferred; steady employment given. Inquire at No. 279 Canal-st., near Broadway, second loft.

CLERK WANTED—IN A WATCH, JEWELRY and hardware importing house, in Maiden-lane; an honest, industrious lad, who is desirous of learning the business; he must reside with his parents or relatives, and bring good references. Address, in hand-writing of applicant, X. Y. Z., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman or groom; understands the care and management of horses; has no objection to city or country; good references from his last employer. Address for two days, J. C., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PERSON WHO THOROUGHLY understands dressing yarn on Mason's dresser in a cotton mill, in New-Jersey. This mill never stops. Apply at once P. O., Box No. 641 New-York, or No. 76 Beaver-st., first floor, New-York.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS SHIPPING AND entry clerk; must be reliable, quick and correct at figures, and a fair correspondent. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER; ONE WHO UNDERstands the care of horses and can come well recommended. Apply at HENDERSON'S, No. 73 Nassau-st., between 1 and 2 P. M., for two days.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS FOR A PRIVATE family; one as chambermaid and fine washer. Apply, with recommendations, at BEDELL'S, 311 4th-av.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT HOSIERY AND glove salesmen. Address, stating where last employed, &c., Box No. 4,442 Post-office.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.

Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.

Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

COMPRESSED YEAST!

The demand for our celebrated "COMPRESSED YEAST" having so rapidly increased, we deem it a duty to the public to designate the following depots in the various parts of the city, where it can be had fresh every day:
DONAN, STERN & CO.,
No. 89 7th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

GREENWICH-ST.
112, H. Schmidt.
246, G. N. Smith.
415, P. Nelson.
HUDSON-ST.
387, J. F. Knapp.
8TH-AV.
610, Hendrickson.
597, Chs. Hall.
443, B. Blanck.
232, L. Friedländer.
7TH-AV.
420, Abbot & Palmer.
9TH-AV.
426, Bowes & Co.
6TH-AV.
151, J. H. Steilges.
3D-AV.
475, Bauman & Co.
2D-AV.
58, A. Deerking.
Cor. 30th-st., F. Fittel.
AVENUE A.
39, C. H. Rauch.
GREENWICH-AV.
8, S. R. Mann & Co.
BOWERY.
389, Haight Bros.
CANAL-ST.
585, Chas. Rahe.
502, F. Engelcke.
7TH-ST.
166, Chs. Gebhard.

BURGLAR PROOF VAULTS AND SAFES,
J. ROGER'S Patent Dec. 15, 1863.

This method, considered by best judges to be drill proof, is constructed with a series of iron plates holding chilled iron balls in suspension, which revolve when operated on by a drill. They have been adopted by the United States Treasury Department, and are now in use at the United States Treasury at Washington, and at the Assistant Treasurer's Office New-York, and elsewhere. Manufactured only by
GEO. R. JACKSON, BURNET & CO.,
Excelsior Iron Works,
No. 201 Centre-st.
State, county and city rights of the above for sale.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A large stock always on hand at
LOWER PRICES
than any other establishment in the city.
A. KLASER'S MANTEL WORKS,
No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Cut this out.

FAT BEEF! FAT BEEF!! FAT BEEF!!!—The beef of the mammoth cattle *Americus* and *Columbus*, which were on exhibition lately, together with the beef of a pair of two-year old steers and other fine beef, will be exposed for sale on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 17th and 18th, by WILLIAM LALOR, at Nos. 30 and 31 Centre market.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Wardwell's National Writing Fluid," and "Keys' American Union Ink." No sendiment, flow freely and do not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., corner of Canal, and by the trade generally. C. W. WARDWELL, Successor to J. G. KEYS.

ARMY CLIPPINGS.—NEW DARK BLUE kersey and flannel for sale by A. P. HARD, No. 44 Beekman-st.

OIL FOR HARNESS.—FRANK MILLER'S prepared harness oil blacking. For sale by A. R. VANNEST & Co. No. 126 Chambers-st.

NOTICE.—CHANGE OF FARE.—ON AND AFTER Saturday, Feb. 18, 1865, fare on Knickerbocker Line of Stages will be EIGHT cents.

TWO SECOND-HAND SAFES WANTED—Must be strictly fire-proof and of moderate size. Address Box No. 1,384 Post-office.

EMPTY QUICKSILVER FLASKS WANTed and highest cash price paid for same by
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

## MACHINERY.

THE STEAM STONE-CUTTER COMPANY

Will lease their machines, which will cut any stone out of the quarry in any desirable shape, as straight and smooth as sawed stone. They will do the work of thirty men, at but a fraction of the cost of hand labor. A sample of stone cut and model of machine can be seen at the office of the Company, No. 18 Wall-st.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N.Y.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.—STEAM ENGINES and boilers, stationary and portable, of all sizes. Also, several marine boilers, in perfect order. Apply to P. CASSIDY, Nos. 4 to 10 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, near New Chambers-st. Ferry.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

ATTENTION, DEALERS IN WHEEL STOCK.

THE JACOB'S WHEEL COMPANY

are prepared to buy seasoned WHEEL STOCK OF PRIME QUALITY FOR CASH, in any quantity, such as hubs, spokes, felloes, bent rims, hickory plank, &c. Address the JACOB'S WHEEL COMPANY, No. 99 Wall-st., or Nos. 145 and 147 Bank-st., New-York.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!
TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

Housekeepers should buy their Teas, Coffees, &c., at the GREAT "CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE," where all goods are guaranteed free from adulteration, and sold cheap for cash only. THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.
Wholesale Department No. 262 Greenwich-st.

WET FEET.

A good time for FRANK MILLER'S Water-Proof Oil Blacking. For sale at No. 98 Chatham-st.

BEAUTIFUL CLEAN LINEN.—W. G. NIXEY'S Crystalized Extract of Fuller's Earth is the cheapest and best article for washing and beautifying linen, woolen, lace, lawn, muslin, &c.; possesses unequaled efficacy in removing grease, stains, and the smoke-like color of linen produced from bad washing, the excessive use of soda, lime, and other preparations of caustic alkali, and requires only to be tried to be appreciated.

*May be obtained through any respectable tradesman.* Sample packets, with full directions for use, price 1d. and 6d. No. 12 Soho-square, London.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Relative to the opening of Seventy-seventh-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 24th day of February, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Seventy-seventh-street, from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in said city, as laid out on the map or plan of said city, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.
JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated New-York, Jan. 31, 1865.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the Fourth day of March, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Sixty-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in said city, as laid out on the map or plan of said city, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3d, 1807.—Dated New-York, Feb. 7, 1865.
JOHN E. DEVELIN, Counsel to the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from Mount Morris-square to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 4th day of March, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from Mount Morris-square to the Hudson River, in said city, as laid out on the map or plan of said city, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.—Dated New-York, Feb. 7, 1865.
JOHN E. DEVELIN, Counsel to the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT.—THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, in the City of New-York *vs.* PETER McFADDEN and ELIZA JANE McFADDEN, his wife.—In pursuance of a judgement of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, I will expose to sale, on the 28th day of FEBRUARY, 1865, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and on the southeast corner of Twenty-third-street and the Third-avenue, commencing at the corner aforesaid, and running thence easterly along Twenty-third-street, one hundred feet, to land now, or late of Samuel R. Ruggler; thence southerly on a line parallel with the Third-avenue, twenty-five feet; thence westerly on a line parallel with Twenty-third-street, one hundred feet to the Third-avenue; thence northerly along the same, twenty-five feet, to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, Jan. 21, 1865.
JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.
B. T. Kissam, Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New-York relative to the extension of Church-street, from the southerly side of Fulton-street to Morris-street, in the city of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New-York hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held at the City Hall, in the city of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of March, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the extension of Church-street from the southerly side of Fulton-street to Morris-street, in said city. JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated New-York, Feb. 7, 1865.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A NEAT LITTLE THREE-STORY brown-stone dwelling, handsomely furnished, on FIFTY SECOND-ST., near Broadway. Possession soon if required ... $10,000

| | |
|---|---|
| EAST FIFTY-SECOND-ST., near 3d av., a two-story high-stoop brickdwelling | 5,500 |
| And a three-story high-stoop brick dwelling | 7,500 |
| MANSFIELD-PLACE, near 8th av., a three-story English basement brick dwelling | 9,000 |
| WEST FORTY NINTH-ST., near Broadway, a three-story high-stoop brick dwelling | 11,000 |
| WEST THIRTY-SECOND-ST., between 8th and 9th avs., a three-story English basement brown-stone dwelling | 11,000 |
| WEST FIFTEENTH-ST., between 6th and 7th avs., a three-story high-stoop brick dwelling | 10,000 |
| THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., near Park-av., a four-story high-stoop brown-stone | 25,000 |

Permits of GRENVILLE A. KISSAM, No. 30 Pine-st., basement.

REALLY CHEAP AND DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Village residences and farms. A fine farm of fifty acres for a dairyman, near depot, one hour from city; price $11,000. Other farms of all sizes and prices. A good house and barn with 6½ acres of land, near village, for $4,500. Village residences at $1,000, $1,500, $1,800, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $4,000, $5,000 and upward. Inquire of JOHN STEVENS, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON SOUTH OXford-st., 175 feet north of Lafayette-av., west side, three or more of that magnificently finished block of high stoop, brown-stone front, four-story houses; a most desirable location, 15 minutes' ride from ferries. Terms easy. Must be sold. Apply on the premises to THOS. FAGAN.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL DOUBLE COTTAGE, filled with brick to roof; 13 rooms; finely located; five minutes' walk of ferry, Clifton, S. I., with barn and stable. Grounds laid out in fruit, flowers and shrubbery. Possession 1st May. Price $9,000. Apply to A. H. WAGNER, No. 15 Wall-st.

$16,000—FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL and possession 1st of April, a neat four-story brown-stone English basement house, 16.8x55x98.9, with all the modern improvements; beautiful location; $8,000 must remain at 6 per cent. for five years. P. C. ANTHONY, No. 34½ Pine-st., from 11 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, OR WILL EXchange for city property, a furnished summer residence on the Hudson River. Inquire immediately, of J. W. FISHER, 650 Broadway, or of H. MACOMBER, No. 321 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence, with a large new house; all kinds of fruit and outbuildings, 5 miles from the city of New-York by railroad every hour; time, 15 minutes to Newtown.
BENJ. ALBRO, 17th-st. and 3d-av.

WANTED—A FARM ON SHARES; WESTchester preferred, or anywhere near milk route, or would go as foreman on a farm; has no family and has the best references. Address, for two weeks, J. J., farmer, Rye, Westchester County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 47TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., a very elegant first-class four-story brown-stone house and lot. The house was frescoed throughout and put into complete order last Summer. Furniture also for sale. Apply at No. 42 Cortlandt-st.

A CABINET FACTORY ON EAST 46TH-ST., with 20-horse engine, and all the requisite machinery in complete running order, for sale or lease. Apply before 11 o'clock A. M., to
JAMES ROWE, No. 758 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS residences, on the most desirable avenues and streets. For particulars, &c., apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE THE VALUAble property No. 321 Grand-st., corner of Orchard and No. 63 Orchard-st. Inquire of R. FASH, Shoe and Leather Bank, or address C. H. FASH, Bergen, N. J.

## FOR SALE.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The executors of the late GROVER C. FURMAN, in order to settle the estate, offer for sale the following desirable property in Brooklyn, E. D., late Williamsburgh, viz:

Dwelling house and lot, No. 145 Third-st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 123 Fourth-st.
Store, and dwelling, and lot, No. 136 Fourth-st.
Store, and dwelling, and lot, No. 138 Fourth-st.
Store, and dwelling, and lot, No. 140 Fourth-st.
Store, and dwelling, and lot, No. 142 Fourth-st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 71 South-First-st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 77 South-First-st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 97 South-First-st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 99 South-First-st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 70 South-Second-st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 72 South-Second-st.
Dwelling house and lot, northeast corner South-First and Third-st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 97 Broadway near Bedford-av.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 99 Broadway near Bedford-av.

The present is an opportunity rarely offered to purchase productive and valuable real estate on reasonable terms. For full particulars apply to
F. L. KNEELAND, (one of the executors,) No. 66 Wall-st., New-York; or
W. MORGAN, No. 50 South-Seventh-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; or
HUGHES & GREEN, corner Fifth and Grand sts., Brooklyn, E. D.
JAMES MAURICE, }
F. L. KNEELAND, } Executors, &c.
AARON F. HOWARD, }

BENEDICT & COIT'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE, NO. 4 PINE-ST.
Houses and Stores for sale or to rent.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Tristram Allen, at Ravenswood, L. I., consisting of a very handsome and commodious Gothic house in the best condition; fine stable, barn, shed and well house; the grounds are 300 feet front on Webster-av. and on the East River, and have 450 feet depth; they are laid out very handsomely, forming one of the largest and finest lawns on the island; there is a great variety of choice fruit, ornamental trees and shrubs; the location is one of the pleasantest around New-York, less than a mile from Hunter's Point Ferry, making it of very easy access to the city, yet offering all the advantages of the country. Apply to DANIEL T. HOAG, No. 95 Wall-st., or to WILLY WALLACH, No. 43 John-st.

FOR SALE—AT FISHKILL ON THE HUDSON, a very desirable residence, in full view of Newburgh and Newburgh Bay. The lot contains about two acres of land, has a good stock of fruit of all kinds, and an excellent garden, ice-house, barn and carriage-house. The dwelling is in excellent order, (not modern,) and has ten rooms, beside basement and garret; being but ten minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad depot. Churches of all denominations in the vicinity, and good schools. Price $6,000. Inquire of WALTER BRETT, Fishkill, on the Hudson, or BENSON VAN VLIET, Esq., No. 17 William-st., New-York.

A COUNTRY PLACE OF ABOUT 54 acres for sale.—A first-class residence in Eastchester, Westchester Co., only one hour's ride from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad. Fine outbuildings, comprising large barns, stables, carriage-house, ice-house full of ice. Large vegetable garden. Three dwelling-houses besides the main house. The place is also well stocked with fruit trees. Apply to JOHN B. DUNHAM, No. 75 East 13th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT MADISON, N. J.—A large modern brick mansion, with barn, carriage-house, gardener's cottage, ice-house, grapery, fruit of all sorts, and all the appointments of a first-class residence, with 25 to 160 acres of excellent land, which can be divided to suit, or the whole to be disposed. Apply to S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND—The first-class residence, 48x40 feet, two-story and French attic, with all modern improvements, three-quarter acre of land, corner Jamaica and Sandford avs., opposite St. Thomas Hall, and four minutes' walk from depot. For particulars, inquire of WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO., No. 90 Wall-st.; I. H. H. PINCKNEY, No. 78 Nassau-st., New-York; or CHARLES T. GRIFFITH, on the premises.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—A very valuable tract of land, on the East River, two miles from Harlem River; containing about 50 acres, suitable for sub-divisions into villa plots. It is largely fruited;—green-house, grapery, bath-house, barns, stables, &c. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE — THE VALUABLE PIECE OF ground, with six three-story brick houses, on the northwest corner of Charlton and Washington sts., (corner occupied as a store,) having a front of 50 feet on Washington-st., and 120 feet on Charlton-st. Could be improved to pay a handsome interest by erecting a commodious warehouse. For particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NEAR NEWBURGH, ON THE Hudson River, a splendid building site of 30 acres; ground high, free of swamp, and naturally romantic and picturesque, embracing glen, wood, hill and meadow, with many fine old trees. A beautiful stream of water flows for a long distance through the glen. There is a cottage house on the property. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—Within one hour of the city; one of 200 acres, for $20,000; one of 55 acres, for $30,000; one of 65 acres, for $12,000; one of 100 acres, for $16,500; one of 7 acres, for $7,500; one of 3 acres, for $4,000; one of 12 acres, for $2,500. S. F. IRELAND,
No. 5½ Pine-st., Room No. 12.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IN THE VILLAGE OF Astoria, L. I., a good two story house, with about 3½ acres of land, well adapted to gardening or nursery purposes, quite near the gardens of Messrs. Buchann, Marks and several others. This property will be sold low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., A PLACE containing about 2½ acres of land; house has 13 rooms, built in the best manner, with all modern improvements; good barn with room for 6 horses; also other outbuildings; garden stocked with the best varieties of fruit trees. For further particulars and price address Box No. 5,448 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT BAY Ridge, L. I., with seven acres of choice land, four miles from Hamilton Ferry, consisting of a commodious house, 45x40, with about eighteen rooms, ice-house, stable, &c.; lawn handsomely laid out by Downing and furnished with a variety of shrubbery, and a garden well stocked with all kinds of fruit. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A NEW SMALL BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE FOR SALE—No. 82 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.; all improvements—furnace, dumb-waiter, marble washstands in every room, with hot and cold water; four stories and basement, high stoop; all in good order. Price $10,000. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 169 Broadway, or at No. 82 Lexington-av.

A LARGE FINE RESIDENCE, MODERN improvements, outbuildings complete, 50 acres choice land, fruit, shade, &c., in great abundance, near Elizabeth, N. J., for sale very low. Also farms and residences, all sizes, prices and locations; bargains.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 287 UNION-ST., Brooklyn; has gas, water-closets, baths, hot and cold water, and all the improvements; is three rooms deep, back and front stairs, and very convenient for two genteel families. Apply to W. HENDERSON, No. 73 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO BRICK-FRONT HOUSES, Nos. 74 and 76 State-st., Brooklyn; one brick-front house, No. 231 Washington-st., Brooklyn; money can be left on bond and mortgage on them; now rent for $600, and repairing. Apply at No. 34 Laight-st., New-York, or WAYDELL & CO., No. 36 Dover-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house on Murray Hill, near 5th-av., 22.6 front, fine order, for $30,000; also, a neat three-story high-stoop near Fifth-avenue Hotel, modern improvements, immediate possession. S. F. IRELAND, No. 5½ Pine-st., Room No. 12.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FARM, STONE HOUSE, orchard, &c.; from 30 to 70 acres of land, at Bloomfield, N. J. Also, for sale or exchange, a nice farm of 60 acres, good land, one hour from city, and near a station on Harlem Road. Inquire of I. VAN BUREN, No. 34 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.—HOUSES DEsirably located; also, store property on Bowery, 3d, 6th and 8th avs. Parties wishing to sell or rent their property will please send particulars to D. M. SEAMAN, Real Estate Office, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN 34TH-ST., NEAR 8TH-AV., A large plot of ground, about half covered with buildings, suitable for a factory, or to alter into dwellings. For further information, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—NO. 182 EAST WARREN-st., Brooklyn, three-story, (brick) marble mantels, green blinds, in good order, will be sold low. Address HOUSE, Box No. 2,556 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN—The large and commodious stone front dwelling, No. 115 Hicks-st., Brooklyn; lot, 27¼x125 feet; house, 27¼x82; has all modern improvements. For terms, and permission to see the premises, apply to
J. W. W. DE FOREST & CO., No. 82 South-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A DOUBLE HOUSE, with an acre and a half of ground; fine prospect; fruit, &c., in West Morrisania; first-class neighborhood; 30 minutes from New-York. Inquire of
G. S. KEYS, No. 11 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to
A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIdence in the village of Yonkers; price, $35,000. For particulars, apply to
H. BAYLIS, No. 15 Murray-st.

SHIP-YARD FOR SALE OR TO LET—On the East River, corner of North 2d-st., Brooklyn, near the ferry. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE—ON 30TH-STREET, NEAR MADISON-av., a handsome three-story and attic brown-stone, high-stoop house, 25x45 feet; in perfect order from cellar to garret. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—($15,000) THE HOUSES NO. 410 West 8th-st. and No. 163 Perry-st., with bulkhead on river, water rights, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house No. 66 West 35th-st.; it is complete, with all the modern improvements. Apply to JASPER E. CORNING, No. 30 Platt-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot, in Clinton-st., Brooklyn, near Warren-st., 20 x40x100. R. SALTONSTALL, No. 80 Liberty-st.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 674 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 3½ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $60 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $50 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to lumber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. L. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway, third floor, rear.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—IN DARIEN County, within ten minutes walk of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot, and 40 miles from New-York City; situation is healthful, pleasant and every way desirable; near churches, school and good neighbors. The lot contains nearly one acre, well stocked with fruit and shade trees; house is new, having been occupied only eighteen months; it is a two-story frame house, ten rooms; price $4,500. Apply to M. S. MATHER, near the depot in Darien.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT COUNTRY PLACE, located at Boiling Spring, on the Erie Railway, 35 minutes from New-York by the cars. The house is stone, large, roomy, and in good order. Grounds consist of about 7 acres, including garden and orchard, well stocked with fruit-trees. Extremely convenient for any one doing business in New-York. For particulars, apply to HENRY D. LAW, No. 24 Vesey-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Two new first-class brown-stone, corner of Oxford-st. and Hanson-place; houses and location unsurpassed; immediate possession. Apply to PETER DONLON, on the premises, or E. H. NICHOLS, No. 9 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIdence, at New-Hamburgh, on the Hudson River, with superior buildings, splendid views, &c.; 40 acres. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WEST 44TH-ST.—A FURNISHED THREE-story high-stoop house, in perfect order and repair. Superb location, front and rear. Price, $18,750. Principals will address Post-office Box, No. 3,322.

FOR SALE—STATEN ISLAND—52 ACRES ON the south side, a choice location. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—LONG BRANCH, TWELVE ACRES fronting the ocean, and adjoining Green's hotel. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

## TO LET.

FIRST CLASS OFFICES
TO LET,
WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS AND SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION,
SUITABLE FOR
Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Petroleum and other companies, in buildings
Nos. 38, 40, 42, 78, 80, 57, 69, 71 and 73 BROADWAY,
(Near the head of Wall-st.;)
Nos. 5 and 7, 34, 36, 49 and 53 NEW-ST.;
Nos. 4 and 19 WALL-ST.;
Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19 and 21 BROAD-ST.,
And Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
Apply to EDWARD MATTHEWS,
No. 19 Broad-st., corner Exchange-place.

STORAGE WAREHOUSE TO LET,

two hundred feet square, fire-proof, with fine water front and wharf on East River. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—An extra wide high-stoop stone-front, and first-class in the full sense, located on a side street close to the 5th-av., below 23d-st., is offered to lease for two or three years to a small private family. House has 4 rooms on first floor, 4 or 5 rooms on second and third floors each. Baths and water closets on every floor. Large billiard-room and bowling alley. Rent, $600 per month. Possession on or before 1st April. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROADWAY.—TO BE LEASED FOR TWENTY years, with renewals, the valuable property of Nos. 478, 480 and 482 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts., extending through and including No. 40 Crosby-st., being 73 feet front on Broadway and 25 feet front on Crosby-st., containing about 10,000 square feet of land. The situation and size of the above is well adapted for a bank, or other large institution. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, AN ELEGANT PLACE, with seventy-five acres of land, within an hour and a half of New-York. Rent $4,000.

ALSO,

A very fine one in Llewllyn Park, Orange, N. J., completely furnished, with immediate possession; rent $4,000 a year for one or more years; to private families only.
Apply to HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A FINE COUNTRY residence on the East River, at Throg's Neck, Westchester, of easy access from the city by steamboat or railroad, and very desirable for a Summer residence; the house is well furnished, in excellent order; ample stable and carriage accommodations, ice-house filled; fine garden, with abundance of fruit, &c. Apply to AUGUSTUS TABER, No. 713 Water-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—A PRIvate family, residing in West 39th-st., intending to leave the city for six months, would rent their dwelling, completely furnished, to a respectable party, from the 1st of May to the 1st of November next, said house in every way first-class, brown stone front, and with all the modern conveniences, and in perfect order, having been painted and frescoed recently. Rent $300 per month. Address W. T. S., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE PREMISES, CORNER JAY AND Plymouth sts., Brooklyn, formerly occupied by HOWARD & FULLER as a brewery; possession immediately; also for sale a boiler, steam engine, copper coil (nine feet diameter,) 23 stillions, or brewer's troughs, and other fixtures. Apply at the New Brewery of HOWARD & FULLER, corner Bridge and Plymouth sts., Brooklyn.

TO LEASE.—A VALUABLE PLOT OF GROUND to lease for twenty years, situated at the northeast corner of Watts and West sts., 125 feet on West-st. and 106 feet on Watts-st.; extensive business commencing in the vicinity; also a store No. 62 Robinson-st. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE C. BYRNE, No. 47 Wall-st., up stairs. Office hours from 11 A. M. until 2 P. M.

TO LET—IN SPRINGFIELD, N. J., WITHIN TEN minutes' ride from Millburn depot, on the Morris and Essex Road, a fine large frame dwelling-house, containing fourteen apartments, with garden, out-houses and abundance of small fruits. Rent, $400. Apply to JENNINGS BROTHERS, No. 432 Pearl-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A THREE-STORY high-stoop brick dwelling, with modern improvements, on West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Permits of GREENVILLE A. KISSAM, No. 30 Pine-st., basement.

TO LET—A PRIVATE STABLE, BRICK, TWO stories, on East 33d-st., near Madison-av., 18x75; lot 18x95; to be used as a private stable only. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Counselor at Law, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LET—IN BELMONT-AV., BERGEN, TEN minutes by horse-cars from Jersey City Ferry, several first-class 3-stories and basement buildings. Price of rent $275. Apply to T. W. HANCOX & SON, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York.

TO LET—DWELLING-HOUSE NO. 83 WEST 17th-st., stone-front, high-stoop, twenty feet wide, three stories high. Apply to D. D. LORD, No. 45 Exchange-place.

TO LET—ON BROADWAY, CORNER OF 27TH-st., a store and front basement; windows to be altered if required; also, a dwelling. Apply to J. W. COLLINS, next door.

TO LET OR LEASE FROM MAY 1—THE marble-front store No. 38 Walker-st., north side, west of Broadway, 96x25 feet. Apply to or address T. LEWIS, No. 97 East 27th-st.

TO LET—OFFICE ROOM TO A RESPONSIBLE PARTY—Part of an office on Broadway, second floor, near Liberty-st. Address Box No. 509, Brooklyn, with name and references.

TO LET—LARGE AND SMALL OFFICES IN house No. 113 Nassau-st., on the third and fifth floors. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, office No. 5.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

HOUSE WANTED—A MODERN THREE-story house in good order, and location between 3d and 7th avs. above 20th-st., is wanted for a term of years by a small family, without children. A good and responsible tenant can be found by addressing HOUSE, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A CAREFUL AND RESPONSIble tenant, a commodious dwelling, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern improvements, below 30th-st., between 4th and 6th-avs. Possession on the 1st of May. Address, stating location and terms, P. T. S., Broadway Post-office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A FIRST-CLASS dwelling-house, between 20th and 50th-sts., and 4th and 6th avs.; part cash, balance in sound dividend paying oil stock, such as will satisfy the most skeptical. Address Post-office Box No. 4,128.

WANTED — A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED, first-class house, from May 1 or later; rent not to exceed $500 per month; location in or near 5th-av.; no higher than 30th-st. Address F., Box No. 1,471 Post-office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A MEDIUM-SIZED, high-stoop, modern built house, value about $15,000, in a good neighborhood, situate between 3d and 6th avs. and above 14th-st. Apply at No. 146 Chambers-st.

WANTED—A HOUSE FOR A SMALL FAMILY, west of Broadway; will take possession at any time on or before May 1; rent not to exceed $800. References given. Address A. B. C., Box 117 *Times* Office.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—IN A QUIET LOCALITY, by a gentleman and wife; a suite of two or more rooms, with private table; no objection to furnishing rooms, and providing own table ware and bedding. Address BOARD, No. 25 St. Mark's-place, giving particulars and stating terms.

WANTED—A PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS, either furnished or unfurnished, with full board, for gentleman, wife and one child, in a private family, where the comforts of a home may be secured. Address Box No. 171 Post-office.

BROOKLYN—TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS with board, on first floor of No. 16 Clinton-st., to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen.

BOARD.—A PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM, suitable for a single gentleman. House convenient to cars and stages. Dinner at 6. No. 36 West 20th-st.

## AUCTION SALES.

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the U. S. District Court to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 21st day of February, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the warehouse of Messrs. Bailey & Steele, No. 4 Commercial Wharf, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer *Stag*, consisting of
BALES ARMY CLOTH,
BLANKETS,
SHOES,
SEWING MACHINES,
PIG LEAD,
SOAP,
MERCHANDISE,
SALT PETRE,
SHIP'S STORES, &c.
ALSO,
CARDIFF COAL—150 tons, more or less, Cardiff Coal.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON LAIGHT-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of the estate of Joseph Giraud, deceased, the following described property, viz.:

Laight-st.—The three-story brick house and lot, situate on the northerly side of Laight-st., between Varick and Hudson sts., and known as No. 44. Lot 22 feet 8½ inches by 100 feet.

Also—The two-story and attic brick houses and lots, on south side of Laight-st., between Hudson and Collister sts., and known as Nos. 51 and 53. Lots each 18 feet 9 inches by 76 feet.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

TWENTY-ONE YEARS' LEASE OF PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, NEAR FULTON-ST., AT AUCTION.—The valuable property situate on the east side of Broadway, 4 feet 11 inches south of Fulton-st., and known as Nos. 204 and 206 Broadway, will be leased at auction for 21 years, with covenants for renewal, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., on MONDAY, Feb. 20, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of the consistory of the Collegiate Reformed Protestant Dutch Church. Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL BY auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 17, at their gallery, No. 93 Liberty-st., FINE COLLECTION OF CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS, sold to close invoices, comprising the works of Buford, Rosier, Knapp, Hart, Hall, Copcutt, Ranney, A. de Lecuw, Morland, J. B. Stearn, Le Roy, Van Goyen, Vanderwerf, Bourges and others. Also, a fine collection of old oil-paintings just received from Europe. These pictures are now on exhibition as above.

Henry D. Miner, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, SATURDAY, Feb. 18, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a miscellaneous collection of unclaimed Merchandise, sold to pay storage and charges. Also, balance of Stock of Ship Stores and Fixtures of a house declining business.

T. R. Minturn, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, FEB. 17, AT 11 o'clock, within the store—
MALAGA RAISINS—2,500 packages Malaga raisins, whole, half and quarter boxes, bunches and layers.
SUN RAISINS—200 kegs sun raisins.
WALNUTS—100 bags Sicily walnuts.

George Cook, Auctioneer.

REMOVED TO OFFICE NO. 91 LIBERTY-ST.—N. B. At private sale, first-class furniture of all kinds, viz., parlor, chamber, library, dining-room, &c.

## PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $157,200.
(BALANCE NOT AWARDED ON PROPOSALS OF Jan. 5, 1865.)
"NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK."

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until SATURDAY, Feb. 18, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of One Hundred and Fifty-seven Thousand Two Hundred Dollars of "The New-York County Court house Stock," authorized by Chapter 242 of the Laws of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 3, 1864.

The said stock is to provide additional means for the construction and completion of the New County Court-house on Chambers-st. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows, viz:

Sixty-seven thousand two hundred dollars on the first day of November, 1889; and

Ninety thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1890.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for New-York County Court-house Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the county require it.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, }
Comptroller's Office, Feb. 8, 1865. }

Quartermaster's Office, No. 17 State-st., }
New-York, Feb. 15, 1865. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. of WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., for the cartage of all Government stores in the City of Brooklyn, which it may be the duty of this department to move for the period of one year. Persons offering to perform this service are requested to state the price per carman's load of five barrels of pork, seven barrels of flour, or fifteen hundred pounds' weight of other goods, for any distance not exceeding half a mile, with an increase of one third for every additional half-mile. The party to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to have in readiness at all times a sufficient number of teams to perform the service required, and to call at the office once a day, and as much oftener as circumstances may require, to receive orders.

If required, service must be performed at night, or on Sundays, without increased compensation.

No proposal will be received unless coming from a responsible party, nor unless accompanied by the names of two persons of responsibility, who are willing to become surety for the party making the bid in the penal sum of five thousand dollars. Each proposal must be indorsed, "Proposals for Government Stores," and addressed to
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and Quartermaster U. S. Army.

Department of Public Charities and }
Correction, No. 1 Bond-street, near }
Broadway, New-York, Feb. 8, 1865. }

TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY.—PROPOSALS will be received at this office for renting to the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction for a term of years, suitable premises for the use of their Department situated between Bleecker and 23d-sts., 2d and 6th-avs. Proposal to state location and description of premises proposed to be leased, and when possession will be given.
S. DRAPER, }
ISAAC BELL, }
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, } Commissioners.
MOSES H. GRINNELL. }

Assistant Quartermaster's Office, Forage }
Department, No. 66 Cedar-st., }
New-York City, Dec. 20, 1864. }

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE,
for the United States Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland and other ports on the coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C.; Savannah, Ga., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
E. D. CHAPMAN,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster

Assistant Q. M. Office, Forage Department, }
No. 66 Cedar-st., New-York City, Jan. 27, 1865. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED daily at this office, for the furnishing of this department with:
CORN,
OATS,
HAY AND STRAW.

Parties will specify in their propositions how the Hay and Straw is baled, and whether the Grain is sacked or in bulk.
E. D. CHAPMAN, Captain and Q. M.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNtil the 1st of March next for the purchase of Goat Island, situate in the Niagara River, at Niagara Falls, together with the bridges leading thereto, and several small islands adjacent. Address A. S. PORTER, Niagara Falls, or CHARLES D. NORTON, Executor of the estate of the late P. A. PORTER, at Buffalo, N. Y.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP. — THE SUBscribers have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of title 1, chapter 4, part 2, of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and of the several acts and parts of acts amendatory thereof, for the transaction of the wholesale clothing business, at No. 340 Broadway, New-York, under the firm name of CARTER, KIRTLAND & CO.

Samuel Carter, who resides in Brooklyn, Kings County, N. Y.; John Rose, William H. Kirtland and Charles B. Peet, who reside in the City, County and State of New-York, are the general partners; and John H. Werts, of Lexington, Ky., is the special partner.

The amount which said John H. Werts, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock is $100,000 in cash.

Said copartnership is to commence on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1865, and terminate on the 31st day of December, 1867.
SAMUEL CARTER, }
JOHN ROSE, }
WM. H. KIRTLAND, } General Partners.
CHARLES B. PEET, }
JOHN H. WERTS, Special Partner.
Dated New-York, Jan. 28, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I HAVE THIS day admitted my son, JOHN BROWER, as a partner in my business, which will be continued under the name of JOHN I. BROWER & SON, at No. 288 Greenwich-st.
JOHN I. BROWER.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1865.

## POLITICAL.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this association will be held at No. 93 6th-av., THIS EVENING, (Friday,) Feb. 17, at 7½ o'clock.
SALEM T. RUSSEL, President
WM. J. COLES, }
A. M. EAGLESON, } Secretaries.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 17, 1865

### Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Mrs. Gen. Tom Thumb and Baby, Two Mammoth Fat Women, Giant Boy, Living Skeleton, Dwarf. Afternoon: Jesse Vere; or The Wanderer's Return. Evening: Azucena; or The Gipsy's Vengeance.

WINTER GARDEN—Hamlet.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Day and Evening.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—Magic.

HIPPOTHEATRON—Harlequin Mother Goose, or The Fairy Legend of the Golden Egg.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Live Indian—Paul Pry.

WALLACK'S—The Game of Life.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Ernani.

NIBLO'S—Love.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Concert.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### THE REBELLION.

Official dispatches from Gen. Sherman were received in Washington yesterday, and though announcing the successful inauguration of the South Carolina campaign, they do not contain news so late as that received through the Richmond papers, which report that on the 11th inst. a column of Sherman's infantry and cavalry crossed the Edisto to the west of and above Branchville, and advanced on the Columbia Branch Railroad. The rebels at Branchville withdrew toward Columbia. According to the last official accounts our troops were at Orangeburgh, some twenty miles north of Branchville, and on the road to Columbia. Beauregard was in command, and it was thought he would fall back to the Santee, and attempt to defend that line. Hardee is in command at Charleston, and claims to have repulsed the advance of our troops on the Salkehatchie.

Gen. Terry's forces began a movement against Wilmington on the 11th inst., which, as far as developed by the latest intelligence from Fort Fisher, was a success and full of promises. The troops moved up the peninsula in two columns, the right under Gen. Ames, the left under Gen. Payne. The enemy's pickets were driven gallantly back to the main works of the enemy, the position and strength of which was fully ascertained. At the same time Fort Anderson was vigorously shelled by Admiral Porter's fleet.

In coöperation with this movement against Wilmington, we have reports from rebel papers of an expedition from Newbern to Kingston, N. C. The Union forces are said to have railroad iron sufficient to rebuild the road from Newbern to Kingston. They are probably a portion of Gen. Schofield's command, recently sent to Fort Fisher.

Pierre Soule, Ex Senator of the United States and ex-rebel ambassador, left Havana early in the present month for Vera Cruz. It is said to be his intention to settle in Mexico, where he has purchased an estate.

It now seems that it was incorrectly stated last week, in connection with the movement of the Army of the Potomac, that the Boynton Plank-road had fallen into our hands. It is abont three miles from our picket lines, and therefore, in the hands of the enemy.

### CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the report of Gen. Herron on the condition of the Department of Arkansas was received. A bill was passed to authorize the settlement of claims of the American Colonization Society for the support of recaptured Africans in Liberia. A bill was passed extending the boundaries of the port of entry and delivery of Philadelphia. A bill was introduced and referred to the Military Committee to increase the efficiency of the staff of the army. The Naval Appropriation Bill was taken up, and all the amendments of the Finance Committee, affecting appropriations, were concurred in. An amendment to postpone the time for the restoration of the Naval Academy was voted down. An amendment was adopted appropriating $100,000 for additions and improvements to the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia. An amendment creating a Board of Admiralty was proposed. Pending the discussion of this question, the Senate adjourned.

In the House the Senate bill to establish steam mail communication between the United States and China was passed by a large majority. The House also passed a bill extending the time for the completion of certain railroads in Minnesota, which had been granted public lands. A joint resolution was reported relative to mustering out volunteers who enlisted for the unexpired terms of their regiments. The House then resumed the consideration of the Amendatory Internal Revenue Bill, when a debate took place on an amendment heretofore offered by Mr. Hooper, proposing to increase the rates of taxation on notes of circulation, in order to restrain overissues. The amendment was disagreed to. In the evening session, the House passed the Senate bill extending the ports of entry and delivery of the District of Philadelphia. The Revenue bill was again taken up and an amendment was offered by Mr. Stevens, striking out the words "payable in coin" from the section providing a duty on cotton, was adopted. The bill was still under discussion when the House adjourned.

### FRGM EUROPE.

The steamship *Europa* arrived at Halifax, yesterday, from Liverpool on the 4th and Queenstown on the 5th, bringing one day's later news. Goldwin Smith argues a peace in America through the separate action of the rebel States. The alarm of the rebels in England at the continued misfortunes of their cause, was increasing, and their organ was uttering sensational stories about war with England and France in case the rebellion failed. The trial of Rumble, for obtaining enlistments for the rebel steamer *Rappahannock*, had resulted in his acquittal. The news received from America on the 4th, per steamship *China*, indicating a continued war in the United States, imparted a decided improvement to the cotton market, and rather unfavorably affected United States Securities. The rebel loan is reported unchanged. Victor Emanuel had paid a visit to Florence, where he was enthusiastically received.

### GENERAL NEWS.

The Quebec *Mercury* gives currency to the following:—"The rumor still prevails in military circles here and westward, that five regiments, which are ordered home from India, are to be sent out to Canada on the opening of the navigation. It is also believed that the regiments now stationed in British North America are to be increased to twelve hundred strong each, and to be placed on a war footing. A letter from England by the last mails mentions that arrangements were then being made for the the transport of three full regiments of cavalry to Canada in the Spring. It is thought that the Crystal Palace at Toronto will be shortly occupied as a barracks by troops of the line. There is some talk also of the Forty-seventh being relieved at Hamilton and sent westward."

A letter from Hiram Powers, the sculptor, to a friend in Cincinnati contains, the following, which shows how strongly his sympathies are for his country in the struggle in which it is engaged: "Please tell my brother, J. Sampson Powers, that I received a letter from him in which he spoke of his son—my namesake—as being in the Federal army, and of the risks he has to run, &c. I pray that he may come out—as I trust our country will come out—alive, better and stronger than ever, in full triumph over the foulest rebellion that ever disgraced civilization. And if he does, that he may hobble upon a wooden leg, and write his name with a sinister hand, I shall feel more pride in the name of Hiram Powers so written, than in my own, engraved on the marble of all my works."

Gov. Low, of California, has by far the largest salary of any of our State Governors. He has $7,000 a year in gold. The next higest salaries for Governors are in New-York and Pennsylvania—$4,000 in currency. While Gov. Cannon, of Delaware, gets only $1,333, Gov. Buckingham, of Connecticut, $1,100, and Governors J. Gregory Smith, of Vermont, Gilmore, of New-Hampshire, and James Y. Smith, of Rhode Island, only $1,000 each.

Gen. Robert O. Tyler, who was confirmed on Feb. 14 by the Senate as Brevet Major-General of Volunteers, "for great gallantry at the battle of Cold Harbor, to date from Aug. 1, 1864, is now in Philadelphia, still very lame from the severe wound he received at Cold Harbor, on the 3d of June. He is on duty, however, as President of a court-martial sitting in Locust-street.

The Ohio Legislature has before it a bill to compel the vaccination of school children throughout the State.

The Gold Room was 1½ ℔ cent. lower yesterday than on Wednesday. Government 5-20s, old issue, were 1½@2 ℔ cent. higher. Exchange on London 108@108½ ℔ cent. for Gold. The Railways 1@1½ lower at the early Board, but better in the afternoon. Money easy to the Brokers.

A moderate inquiry prevailed for Flour, low grades of which again advanced 10c.@15c. ℔ bbl. Grain was dull, as were also Fish, Hemp, Hides, Hops, Oils, Seeds and Tobacco. Cotton was inactive. Petroleum was in rather more demand. Provisions were less active and less buoyant. The freight market was depressed.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday. Mr. Farley presented a resolution appropriating and giving to the people of the State a site for the capitol buildings and state house in any of our public squares, in Central Park or on Washington Heights, and offering to erect said buildings at the expense of the city. The resolution was laid over. Mr. Norton presented a resolution directing the Street Commissioner to light the lamps in the City Hall Park with kerosene oil by way of experiment. It was laid over. A communication was received from the Mayor suggesting the appointment of a committee to confer with the committee of the Senate appointed to select a site for a State capital. It was laid over, and the Board adjourned to Monday next.

The State Senate Investigating Committee met yesterday morning, but transacted no business. The examination of the City Inspector's Department was postponed until Monday morning. To-day the Comptroller's Department will be taken up.

Yesterday morning, Messrs. W. F. & J. S. Peck's lath and lime yard, Thirtieth-street and North River, was destroyed by fire, which originated from slacking lime. The loss is estimated at $70,000. Yesterday afternoon a fire which originated from explosion of Benzine in Mr. I. D. Noyes's, felt and cement roofing works destroyed two small frame buildings on the southeast corner of Canal and Centre-streets, and Mr. Noyes was very severely burned. His life was saved by policeman Smith, of the Fourteenth Ward. Messrs. Noyes, C. W. Busche, George Hearsey, and G. H. Thiry sustain losses, according to Fire-Marshal Baker's estimate, amounting to about $1,200, on which there is about $2,000 insurance. A fire of unknown origin occurred at about 8 o'clock last evening, in Mr. James Cregan's store, at No. 43 Catharine-street, and his stock of dry goods was damaged to the amount of about $5,000. John Duffy, of Hose Company No. 31, was run over and seriously injured while on his way to the fire.

On Sunday evening, Mr. George Thole's residence, at No. 570 West Forty-second-street, was entered by thieves, who stole wearing apparel, linen, jewelry, etc., valued at $950. A servant who was in the house has been arrested as an accomplice of the thieves.

The inquest upon the body of Rene Gautier, a Frenchman, who committed suicide at No. 219 West Forty-eighth-street, on Wednesday morning last, has been postponed to next week.

The dispatch from Portland in yesterday's paper, stating that "The steamer *Bremen*, for New-York, put into Cowes on the 30th ult., the Master being dead," is erroneous. The fact is that the Bremen sailing-ship *Bremen*, which sailed hence for Anjiers in November last, is the vessel that put into Cowes with the Master dead.

Yesterday one hundred and three men were enlisted in the city, sixty-four for the army and thirty-nine for the navy. A larger number would have been mustered in had it not been for an insufficient surgical force. Supervisor Blunt has made application to Gen. Hinks for extra mustering officers and surgeons.

Prof. John W. Draper lectured last evening before the Historical Society, on "The Effects of Emigration."

Two-dollar Treasury notes, raised to fifties, were afloat last evening.

Government Detective Col. Baker will return from Washington, to this city, this morning, as was stated in Wednesday morning's Times. None of the doings of his deputies during his brief absence of two days can be reported at present.

An enthusiastic meeting of loyal Georgians was held last evening in Cooper Institute. Appropriate resolutions were passed, and an address was read, embodying the strong Union sentiments of the meeting.

We are indebted to Mr. Harrison Phorbus, the efficient Messenger of Adams' Express on the Baltimore and Norfolk steamer *Adelaide*, for files of late Richmond papers.

In an order dated Jan. 27, 1865, Secretary Welles, of the Navy, has suspended from duty for two years, on half-pay, with loss of rank, Lieut.-Commander Austin Pendergast, for lack of vigilance in allowing United States steamer *Water Witch* to be captured in Ossabaw Sound, Georgia, June 3, 1864. The vessel was destroyed by the rebels on Gen. Sherman's approach to Savannah.

Senator Morgan positively declines to accept the appointment of Secretary of the Treasury. Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, is being pressed for the position by certain parties.

The steamship *Eagle*, from Havana on the 11th, arrived here yesterday. The news from Mexico is interesting. In Oaxaca, Gen. Bazaine has been defeated three several times, with heavy loss. On one occasion, he suddenly found himself almost surrounded by masked batteries, which, opening on his army, did fearful execution. Gen. Parfirio Diaz has 12,000 men and one hundred pieces of artillery, and his force is constantly increasing. Small squads are arriving continually.

The Imperialist forces had invaded the State of Loura, under Gen. Vega, and been badly defeated. Vega himself was captured and shot as a traitor to his country.

About the Draft.—A good deal of the fog and mystery in which the matter of the draft has been enveloped is dispelled by a report, which we publish in another column, from a committee of the Rhode Island Legislature. Like nearly all the other States, Rhode Island felt aggrieved at the large quota assigned to them, and sent a committee to Washington to remonstrate. They urged that as their State had always kept ahead of the calls made upon them, it seemed hard that they should now be required to make up the deficiencies of other States.

The President explained the matter to their perfect satisfaction, and in a letter (which we publish elsewhere) stated the case so clearly, that we think even Supervisor Blunt will no longer have any excuse for not understanding it. We hope the *Tribune* and *Evening Post* will also no longer find it necessary to charge Provost-Marshal-General Fry with fraud in calling for 300,000 *men*, when the Proclamation called only for 300,000 men *and credits*. The President says expressly that the call was for "300,000 men after all fair credits have been deducted."

The Rhode Island Committee also learned explicitly from the President, Secretary of War and Provost-Marshal-General, that although the draft will not be postponed, yet so long as men are being enlisted in any State as rapidly as they could be secured by draft—taking into account all the necessary delays attendant upon a draft—the process of enlistment will not be interrupted. This is important and reassuring. So long as our Volunteering Committee do as well as they are now doing, we may reasonably expect that the draft will not be resorted to.

### The Cotton Question.

A brief letter from Savannah, in another column, makes some interesting and important suggestions concerning the policy which is pursued at Savannah in regard to the cotton found there upon the entrance of our army. Gen. Sherman, at the outset, gave orders that an exact account should be kept of all the cotton there—that a description of each lot should be recorded, and the marks upon it preserved, in order that full facilities might be given to private loyal owners to reclaim it if they could show a title which our Government could recognize. But a different policy seems to have been afterward adopted, and now *the whole* is seized for the Government,—no receipts are given to private owners, the private marks are effaced, and all facilities for subsequently testing its ownership are refused.

We agree with our correspondent, that this is the worst possible policy for the Government to adopt. To say nothing of its gross and criminal injustice, it will have a powerful effect in exasperating the minds even of the most loyal Southerners against our Government, in destroying all confidence in its good faith, and in rendering still more difficult the great work of converting the rebel South into a loyal portion of the United States. Our correspondent states that of the cotton seized at Savannah, a large quantity was the property of the Confederate Government, or had been intended to run the blockade; and this was justly forfeited to the United States Government. But very much of it belonged to loyal citizens of Georgia, who had managed to rescue it from the rebel Government, and had clung to it as all the rebellion had left them for the support of themselves and their families; and it is certainly most unjust that our Government should now step in and rob them of it.

What is true of cotton in Savannah applies to the whole South. There is an immense amount of cotton throughout the Southern States, belonging to individuals, who have managed to keep possession of it, in spite of the efforts of the rebel Government to seize or destroy it. The rebel authorities have been compelled to respect their claims to its possession, and have never been able to enforce their orders that it should be burned or even turned over to their own custody. These individual owners are every day more and more eager to dispose of it, as in a great majority of cases it is all they have in the world for the support of themselves and their families. Many of them have been loyal from the beginning; but whether loyal or not, they are all eager to exchange their cotton for *greenbacks*. Our Government has recently, after a very careful investigation of the whole subject, decided that it is greatly for our interest to get this cotton out of the Southern States, whenever it can be done, and to facilitate all legitimate private efforts to buy it and bring it within our lines. Every bale got out tends to keep our cotton mills supplied, as well as to furnish a basis of exchange, and thus reduce the price of gold; while every greenback or bond of the United States put into the hands of Southern men, for value received, becomes a most eloquent and effective advocate of the Union cause. Let every able-bodied man in the rebel States have in his possession a hundred dollars of our currency, and the rebel army could not be kept together a week. The whole population becomes directly and personally interested in the success of the Union cause. Congress at its last session passed a law based on this principle, and the President, with the concurrence of the Treasury and War Departments, has adopted regulations for carrying this policy into effect. If it could be left to operate freely for six months, it would, in our judgment, vindicate itself fully by its results.

But there is a class of men in Congress and elsewhere whose patriotism is of so fierce a quality that it cannot tolerate any other mode of dealing with a Southern man except by hitting him over the head, and who denounce every other method as savoring of treason and sympathy with rebellion. These men apparently neither wish nor intend that any portion of the Southern people shall ever be reconciled to the Government and people of the Union, and every measure looking toward such a result is branded and resisted with the fiercest and most unrelenting vehemence. One thing is very certain: if our Government is driven into the adoption elsewhere of the same policy which seems to be pursued in Savannah, we have nothing to look for, from our advancing conquests, but the increased distrust and hatred of the Southern people. Even the most loyal of them would quite as lief be robbed by their own authorities as by ours: and when they find that the Government to which they have looked for relief and protection, and for the sake of which they have endured every conceivable deprivation and torture, comes to them only to plunder them of the remnant they have rescued from rebel rapacity, we cannot expect them longer to regard its flag with any special favor or affection.

The Canadians and the Rebels.—The rebel raiders in Canada are endeavoring to prove to the satisfaction of the Canadian courts that they acted under regular Confederate authority in their demonstrations upon St. Albans and other towns in Vermont. They have produced their commissions, issued in due form by C. C. Clay, who was in Canada last Summer as a regularly authorized Confederate agent, appointed for the special purpose of directing military movements upon the Northern frontier. As will be seen by the report in another column, bands of men were organized and directed to burn St. Albans and other towns in Vermont, and on this ground the courts of Canada are asked to discharge the prisoners.

If this line of defence should be successful, it would establish the fact that Canada is to all intents and purposes part of the rebel territory; for if the rebel authorities may fit out hostile expeditions against the United States on Canadian soil, it is not easy to see what substantial difference exists, so far as we are concerned, between that soil and the soil of South Carolina or Alabama. The raiders will probably claim that they only violated Canadian law, and are, therefore, liable only to be punished by Canadian authorities instead of being surrendered to the United States. But the Canadians will probably think twice before they assume the responsibility of inviting the rebels to carry on their war against us from within their territory.

### The Carolina Campaign—New Combinations in Progress.

The news from the South indicates that the army of Gen. Sherman, which is marching through the central part of South Carolina, is meeting with nothing but success. It is quite a week since he reached Orangeburgh, and as the capital of the State is but two days' march from that point, it was doubtless entered the early part of this week. It is now clear that Sherman's line of conquest is to be across Middle South Carolina, demolishing the Confederate power in the State as he proceeds, and then continuing his advance. It was reported yesterday that his cavalry had reached Florence, some eighty miles northeast of Orangeburgh, and not far from the North Carolina line. If he should at once hold Columbia and Florence, Hardee's army at Charleston, as well as the city itself, would be in a predicament, and Hardee would certainly have to take to the swamps. He could not go southward, for we hold the railroad; nor northward, for the same reason; and the only other railroad, that easterly to Florence, would also be useless to him. So that, beside the army and navy menacing Charleston in front, it and the Confederate forces are in imminent danger otherwise.

Our rebel extracts to-day give an account of another movement on the North Carolina coast, evidently meant to be coöperative with Sherman in his rapidly-approaching advance into that State. They say that 20,000 Union troops have reached Newbern, with vast supplies of railroad iron, and are about to strike inland. Our army before Wilmington, as well as at Newbern and other points of North Carolina, is now under command of Major-Gen. Scofield, one of the ablest officers in the Union army. He was associated with Sherman in his advance upon Atlanta, was subsequently with Gen. Thomas in his late glorious campaign in Tennessee, and held the command, also, at the ever-memorable victory at Franklin. He has his own splendid and victorious Western corps (the twenty-third) now with him in North Carolina; and should they combine (as we have no doubt they soon will) with their old comrades of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Twentieth Corps, now marching with Sherman, the shout of victory which this invincible army has so often sent up from the Mississippi Valley and the mountains of the Southwest, will soon ring in the ears of Jefferson Davis from the plains of Virginia.

### The Fire Department Question.

The Board of the City Fire Department held a meeting on Tuesday evening, to protest against the movement now in progress at Albany for the abolition of the existing organization, and the substitution of a small paid department. The speakers were very energetic in their defence of the present system, and declared it to be their intention to contest the passage of the bill now before the Legislature to the last. What strikes us as singular about all this is, that the firemen should be so dreadfully reluctant to go out, when nobody wants them. They are all volunteers, the services they render to the public are of a very trying and arduous nature, and they receive no compensation. The sole basis of their organization is in fact the desire of the public for their assistance. They have no divine right to extinguish fires any more than anybody else. Those who live in houses and are liable to be burnt up, are the only persons who have the right to decide what should be the nature of the measures taken for their protection. It is neither very dignified nor very civil, therefore, for the Fire Department to persist in forcing their good offices on people who have, as distinctly as good manners and gratitude for past favors will permit, signified their desire to be rid of them.

For there is hardly any difference of opinion among the citizens and insurance companies on this point. The experience of other cities proves conclusively that paid firemen do their work better than volunteers, that fewer fires occur under their management, that they cost less, and that they do no damage to the public morals. And all classes of the community, except the "roughs," are shocked and disgusted by the horrible scenes of disorder attendant on every fire in New-York—the shrieking, yelling, hallooing, confusion, absence of all discipline and subordination, or even show of discipline which mark every "gathering of the companies." Such scenes are a disgrace to any civilized city, and would not be permitted for one hour in any other city of the size of ours.

The board has drawn up an ordinance, which was read at the meeting, containing an excellent body of rules, which, if they were carried out, would, no doubt, go far to work a reform in the department. But the trouble is that they will not be carried out, and the public knows that they will not, and so does the board. If putting rules down on paper was all that was necessary to make things go well, every department of our Government would run like clock-work.

There is nothing easier than to make rules. It is not for any want of ability in this direction that we find fault with the department. It is because we are satisfied, that as long as the members and officers are appointed as at present, and consist of the same classes as at present, discipline, order and economy will be impossible, no matter what the regulations may be. Regulations have to be enforced by officers, and obeyed by men; and no regulations worth having can ever be enforced by such officers as can be secured under the present system, or will be obeyed by men in the position of those who now fill the companies. Some of the more important sections of the ordinance open with the phrase—"it shall be the duty," which sounds very well. But it is now "the duty" of the companies to do a great many good things; but unfortunately they don't do their duty. If they did, there would be no ground for the complaints made of them before the Legislature. What the world wants now-a-days is not the definition of "duty" in any walk of life. Men's duties are all pretty well known. The great desideratum of the age is means of making people do their duty. The best way of making firemen do theirs, is, in our opinion, to select the proper persons for the service, pay them for their whole time, and keep them day and night under strict discipline; and we believe the public agrees with us.

The State Capital Again.—Mayor Gunther recommends the Common Council to offer the State the Battery, the Park, Union-square, the Central Park, or any other little tract of territory that may induce the Legislature to remove the Capital to this city. The offer of the New Court-house does not seem to be sufficient. It is not likely to cost over five or six millions, and that is thought to be quite too small a sum to tempt our State law-makers to the metropolis.

What special interest have the Mayor and Common Council or the Board of Supervisors in securing the capital in this city? What public interest is to be especially served thereby? Is it supposed that our State rulers will be more accessible to arguments in support of the City Government,—that there will be less danger of their interfering with city abuses and corruptions,—that the heads of departments and "the ring" will stand a better chance of having things their own way than they do now? The very anxiety which our city authorities evince on this subject is suggestive and slightly suspicious.

If New-York were a small country village, eager to increase its business, and regarding every accession to its population as a providential intervention on its behalf, we could understand this excessive eagerness to have it made the capital of the State. But, in a business point of view, we are thriving tolerably well as it is, and the State has much more to lose than the city has to gain by such a change. We hope the Legislature will see the wisdom of keeping the capital where it is.

Hard on Nelson J.—Our neighbor, the *Tribune*, in its yesterday's issue, thus reports a portion of the proceedings of the State Legislature. Under the head of

> BILLS REPORTED.
>
> A bill to *prevent animals from running at large in cities.*
>
> This was briefly debated. Mr. Shafer contending that the resolution was *specially aimed at Mr. Nelson J. Waterbury*, when it was laid on the table temporarily.

It really does not strike us that Mr. Waterbury's case requires the passage of such a bill as this. It is, moreover, very general in its terms, and might be more sweeping in its restraining effect than its author intends.

### Amusements.

Academy of Music.—The complete recovery of Mme. Zucchi enable the managers to announce with certainty the performance of "Ernani" tonight. This favorite work has not been played here for many months. The distribution is unusually strong.

The Liederkrans Ball.—The Annual Ball of the German Liederkrans took place last evening, and was attended by an overflow—hardly inferior to that which was present last week when the younger society—the Arion—gave its masquerade. There is a friendly rivalry between these two popular societies, and on the anniversaries of their balls they endeavor in every possible way to add to the pleasure that their patrons may derive from them. The "Arion" was overwhelmed with public favor last week, and was in the unpleasant predicament of serving as a warning to the Liederkranz. We are glad to be able to say that the last-named society has taken good heed of the lesson. Although the crowd was almost as great as on Thursday of last week, the regulations were so much more stringent, and they were enforced with such unvarying firmness that but little inconvenience was experienced. The comfort of those present would have been greater if the attendance had been smaller, but the negative virtue remains to the society of having resolutely refused to sell more tickets when the demand was still unsatisfied. The ticket-holders were scrutinized with more than average strictness, and all ladies were required to remove their masks on entering. The internal police arrangements, too, were excellent. It was possible to pass from one part of the house to the other with comparative ease at any period of the evening.

Some idea of the enormous attendance may be formed from the fact that the line of carriages extended from Seventh-street to the Academy of Music, and that this interminable chain continued for more than two hours. The appearance of the house at 11 o'clock was extremely brilliant.

The building itself had been decorated with rare taste. The German flag festooned the lower tiers of boxes, while the awful solitudes of the Amphitheatre were nearly hidden with screen work. Halbadiers, dressed in mail, were stationed at all the entrances and excited universal sympathy. Poor fellows! even the pierrots suffered from the heat; *their* superior agonies must have been almost equivalent to being boiled in a tin pot.

The extreme rigidity of the maskers, who, it must be confessed, ordinarily stalk through the room in a condition of ghastly stateliness, was relieved on this occasion by special entertainments of a jocular character. There were processions, grotesque dances, and absurd episodes of every possible character. These things are always planned in good faith, but when the night of the ball arrives they are—owing to the crowd—generally impracticable.

We are glad to notice that the Leidiekrans contrived to fulfil all its intentions. The processions were in fine trim, and a dance of harlequins and clowns was excellent, also the cotillion representing a pack of cards. The masks did not impress us as being so generally gorgeous as were those at the Arion ball, but they had more eccentric individuality about them, and were for that reason infinitely more amusing.

We need only add in conclusion, that the most inexperienced masker found plenty to amuse him. The liveliness, indeed, was maintained with surprising success; and up to the time when we write, the best of temper had prevailed. Two bands of music were in attendance, and played with full German spirit. One regulation only seemed to be superfluous. We refer to the rule that no return checks could be issued until midnight.

## THE CABINET.

### The President Pressed to Appoint Gov. Andrew Secretary of the Treasury.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 16.

A well-known citizen of New-York City came here last night, bringing with him a petition, signed by numerous merchants of your city, requesting the appointment of Gov. Andrew as Secretary of the Treasury. This document was to-day laid before the President by Senator Morgan, who imperatively declines accepting the Secretaryship.

### Senator Morgan—His Reasons for Declining the Secretaryship of the Treasury.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1865.

I do not think it yet positively certain that Senator Morgan will not accept the Secretaryship of the Treasury. The President's desire to have him take it is very strong, for he feels the propriety, if not necessity, of having it filled in the present state of the finances by some one who has, to the fullest extent, the confidence of the leading bankers and moneyed men of the city which must furnish most of the money to support the Government. It is absolutely essential also that the incumbent should have, political experience and the political confidence of Union men throughout the country, for a large part of his duties involve political considerations of great delicacy and importance.

The reasons for Mr. Morgan's declining are variously stated. One of them, I think, was the unwillingness of his business partners, and perhaps his own unwillingness to withdraw from so extensive and so profitable a business connection. Another was probably some doubt as to the possible effect of his leaving the Senate just now upon the local Government of his own State. It is generally felt to be of great importance to the Administration and to the Union party in New-York, that Gov. Fenton should remain at the head of the Executive Department of New-York, and there was a possibility that Mr. Morgan's retirement from the Senate might lead to a change. The majority in the State last Fall was too small to render experiments in this direction safe or wise. Mr. Morgan, I understand, knew nothing whatever, in any authentic manner, of the President's intention until his nomination was sent in to the Senate. He had had no opportunity to consult his friends, or to look into the state of the department of which he was expected to take charge. Naturally enough he desired a little time for reflection; but this the usages of the Senate could scarcely permit, as they never send to committees nominations of members of their own body. It was necessary to act upon it at once, and therefore, at Mr. Morgan's solicitation, the President consented to withdraw it.

It is understood, however, that nothing is required but Mr. Morgan's consent to have it again sent in. Nor will his acceptance involve Mr. Seward's retirement, as the President finds nothing either in the Constitution or in the nature of the case, to forbid him, if he sees fit, from selecting *two* members of his Cabinet from a State nearly as large, as populous, as wealthy, and as powerful as New-England, which has *two* Cabinet ministers, *eight* or *ten* full Ministers, besides an indefinite amount of additional patronage and power in every department of the Government.

It is uncertain what will be Mr. Morgan's final decision. Under all the circumstances, his persistent declination would not be without injury, more or less serious, to the credit of the country, and to his own political standing.

## THE COTTON QUESTION.

### Government Seizures of Private Cotton—Bad Effect of the Policy Pursued.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Feb. 9, 1865.

There is a great deal of feeling here as to the course taken by the Government respecting the cotton found here. The first order issued by Gen. Sherman contemplated the turning over of the cotton to the authorities, who were to give the owners receipts for the same, with the marks, so that in the event the parties had a just claim to their property, they might be able to assert it before the authorities after its arrival North. But it was subsequently ordered that *no receipts be given to the owners*, and that no marks, or bills of lading, or anything by which the cotton can be identified, be left or given. Even the marks on it when seized are not replaced after it is compressed. No facility is given the parties owning the property to reclaim it. Out of about 30,000 bales there are four or five thousand belonging agents of the rebels, blockade-runners, &c., but the residue belongs to notoriously loyal people, some of them citizens of the North, who had their all taken, at the commencement of the war, by the rebels, and who, to reimburse themselves, have followed their property, (having collected their claims, in Confederate money,) from point to point, to this place, only to have it seized and taken from them, without any reasonable hope of ever seeing it again.

When it was found necessary by the rebels to evacuate the city, Beauregard ordered all the cotton burned, and a portion of it was on the streets for that purpose, when the people appealed to Gen. Hardee for his interposition, on the ground that it was their individual property, and the only thing they owned out of which subsistence could be made for their families. Hardee relented, and the order was countermanded; but *he told the people that if Sherman took the cotton for account of the United States Government, he would burn all cotton hereafter.*

You will have seen D. H. Hill's order in relation to burning the cotton at Augusta and the central points of the interior of the State. This seizing the private property of citizens is very short-sighted policy, and unless it is ignored at Washington, the North has got about its last lot of cotton. If, on the contrary, the cotton should be given to its private owners, the rebel army dare not burn any cotton. The people will protect it. This is a national matter. It certainly is an object for the New-England spinners to have cotton come out freely, and not have any more burned. Two-thirds of all the cotton in the South is in Georgia and Alabama. It is stored in large lots, and will be destroyed unless the seizure here is repudiated. The course to pursue is to have a commission to give to citizens who come under the Amnesty Proclamation the cotton which is their own. There is a great deal of cotton that properly belongs to the United States, as, for instance, cotton belonging to the rebel Government and to rebel blockade-runners, and cotton owned by parties who do not come under the proclamation. If this course could be adopted, there would be but a small number of people left in the South who would longer support the Confederacy, as the cotton these people have got is about all that they have left. A prominent Confederate officer has said that the seizing of this cotton in Savannah by our authorities, was worth more to the Confederacy than any victory they had gained during the past year, as it had opened the eyes of the people to what they might expect in future, and that if they had got to lose their all, they would see that we did not get another lot very soon.

### From the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Feb. 14.

Gen. McDowell has issued an order requiring passengers to Mexico first to obtain permits of the Provost-Marshal. No citizen of the United States will receive a permit without evidence of his peaceful intentions. Doubtful persons must take the oath of allegiance. Aliens must produce satisfactory certificates of their nationality. The object of the order is to prevent the increase of bands of persons inimical to the United States, reported to be now assembling in Sonora with hostile intentions toward the frontier population and military posts of the United States.

The monitor *Camanche* has made a satisfactory official trial trip, and has been formally accepted from the contractors.

The shipments of treasure from this port last year amounted to nearly fifty-six millions, the largest amount ever shipped in a like period. Of this five millions was on Government account.

## ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

**Arrival of the Europa at Halifax—Alarm of the Rebels in England—The Case of the Rappahannock—Acquittal of Rumble, the Engineer—Financial and Commercial.**

HALIFAX, Thursday, Feb. 16.

The steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool on the 4th, via Queenstown on the 5th inst., arrived at this port at 12 o'clock this (Thursday) noon. Her dates are one day later than those already received.

The *Europa* has eight passengers for Halifax and 24 for Boston.

The steamship *Etna* also left Liverpool for New-York on the 4th inst.

The steamship *China*, from New-York, reached Queenstown early on the morning of the 4th inst.

The *Europa* makes the following report: Passed, 4th inst., off Formby Light, ship *Vigil*. On the 12th, in lat. 51°, long. 12°, passed bark *Lizzie Norwood*. On the 13th, in lat. 43°, long. 48°, passed steamer *Virginia*, bound east.

The *Europa* sailed at 3 o'clock this afternoon for Boston, where she will be due to-morrow (Friday) night.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

Professor GOLDWIN SMITH, in the London *Daily News*, controverts the opinions of a Manchester paper, and urges that although a compromise with the slave oligarchy is impossible, it is possible that at no distant time negotiations may be hopefully commenced with separate States over which the oligarchy of Richmond is losing its usurped power.

The *Index*, the Confederate organ in London, ridicules Mr. BLAIR's alleged peace negotiations, but does not altogether discredit the peace rumors. It asserts that the North is unmistakably tired of the war, and that more rational counsels is beginning to prevail. It claims that the abandonment of the seacoast by the South will be an actual advantage in a military point of view, by increasing the strength of its inland armies.

The *Index* then points out that friendship may be restored between the North and the South, and so close an alliance formed as to practically make a new Union. Under such circumstances, war with England or France, or both, would be a necessity.

The *Index* contends that the United States Government is paving the way for such a war. It says that the war is reaching such a crisis that England and France must decide to become the friends of one of the belligerents or fight them both, and events are occurring which may precipitate that decision—at least in the case of France.

In the meantime, the *Index* bids the friends of the South to be of good cheer, and promises them shortly a series of agreeable surprises.

The *Index* also gives a rumor, which is alleged to be current in political circles, of the intention on the part of the British Government to sever its connection with Canada before the termination of the American war, so that the finest province of Great Britain may be seized without forcing England into war.

These articles are regarded as mere bugbears on the part of the *Index* to frighten England and France into a recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

The London *Times* editorially finds fault with the legal opinion given by Mr. WM. M. EVARTS, as to the right of European creditors to recover debts in America on a specie basis.

The *Times* observes that it is true that Mr. EVARTS arrives at the satisfactory conclusion that foreign transactions *ought* to be settled according to the real and not nominal value of the American currency; but the conclusion is expressed so doubtfully, and is fenced around with so many limitations, that those whose interest it is to maintain an opposite opinion will do so.

The *Times* concludes by referring to "KENT's Commentaries," to show that there is nothing in American legislation, or in the precedent of American decisions, to warrant the extreme ambiguity of the opinion of Mr. EVARTS. KENT clearly establishes the principle that a foreign creditor is entitled to be paid according to the rate of exchange.

The prosecution against RUMBLE, one of the officials at Sheerness, for violating the foreign enlistment act, by aiding in equipping and manning the steamer *Rappahannock* for the Confederates, was resumed in the Court of Queen's Bench on the 1st, and was still progressing on the 4th inst. Voluminous reports of the evidence were being published.

A great meeting in favor of reform has been held at Manchester.

Lord AMBERLY, the eldest son of Earl RUSSELL, made his political début, and attracted considerable attention by a speech made by him in favor of reform at Leeds.

### FRANCE.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease of over three and a half millions of francs in cash.

The great trotting match in Paris, between the American horse *Shepherd*, and the French horse *Express*, resulted in a victory for the American horse, he winning by a hundred yards.

The *Shipping Gazette* announces that the French Superior Council of Commerce have modified their recent resolution to admit foreign-built vessels into the French marine duty free, by resolving that such vessels shall pay two francs per ton.

M. DE LESSEPS announces that a daily service of boats has been established between the Mediterranean and Red Sea.

The Paris Bourse on the 3d inst., was firmer, the Rentes closing at 67f. 15c.

### SPAIN.

The Madrid *Epoca*, of the 2d inst., says:

"It would appear from the official reports of Admiral PAREJA, that there is a probability of the Peruvian difficulty being settled peacefully, but the frigate *Numancia* will nevertheless sail to-morrow, as the Government wishes to maintain a respectable force in the Pacific.

### ITALY.

VICTOR EMANUEL was on a visit to Florence, where he had received a most enthusiastic reception.

The Italian Senate has adjourned sine die.

A ministerial crisis was reported, but it blew over.

Turin was in a considerable state of excitement, but no disturbances had occurred.

### PRUSSIA.

The Council of Admirals at Berlin have definitely drawn up a project for the formation of a Prussian navy.

Seven war vessels are being constructed for this purpose.

### BRAZILS.

The mails from Rio de Janeiro to the 10th of January had reached Lisbon, but the news was not received in season to be sent out in the *Europa*.

### LATEST PER EUROPA.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, Feb. 4.

The news received to-day from America, per steamship *China*, indicating a continued war in the United States, has imparted a decided improvement to the cotton market, and rather unfavorably affected United States Securities. The rebel loan is reported unchanged.

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, Feb. 5.

RUMBOLD, the defendant in the pirate *Rappahannock* case, has been acquitted on all the counts.

Cardinal WISEMAN is reported to be rapidly sinking.

### FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

#### LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds were quiet and Consols rather easier. Money was in fair demand at five per cent. A new loan for Peru is spoken of. The Bank of Frankfort, on the 2d instant, reduced its rate of discount from 4½ to 4 per cent.

[The Weekly Cotton Market was received per the steamship *North America*.]

#### TRADE REPORT.

The Manchester market was flat and inactive.

#### LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market for Breadstuffs was dull and nominal. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., GORDON, BRUCE & Co. report: Flour dull. Wheat flat with a downward tendency; Red Western, 7s. 9d.@8s. 3d.; White Western, 8s.@8s. Corn heavy and declined 6d. per quarter. Mixed, 27s. 6d.@28s.

#### LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market was steady. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others report: BEEF firm. PORK nominal, the market is bare. BACON active and advanced 1s. LARD firm and upward, with an advance of 2s.@3s., old quoted at 59s.@60s. TALLOW easier. BUTTER firm and fine qualities are advancing.

#### LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES quiet and steady. SUGAR steady. COFFEE inactive. RICE firm. SPERM OIL buoyant at 80s. for Winter. LINSEED OIL steady. RESIN steady. SPIRITS TURPENTINE nominal at 67s. PETROLEUM—Messrs. BOULT, ENGLISH & BRANDON report the market dull at 1s. 11d.@ for refined.

#### LONDON MARKETS—(BARING).

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady. IRON dull. SUGAR steady. COFFEE quiet. TEA quiet and steady. RICE active. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE nominal at 67s. 6d.@68s. PETROLEUM quiet at £17 for Crude, and 2s.@2s. ¾d. ℔ gallon for Refined. SPERM OIL upward; American, £78 ℔ tun. LINSEED OIL declining; quoted at 32s. 6d. LINSEED CAKES firm. TALLOW steady.

#### LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on the 3d inst. at 89⅜ for money.

The bullion in the Bank of England shows an increase of £144,000.

#### AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. report: The market for United States Five-Twenties opened active, at a considerable advance over last week's quotations, being quoted at 55, but they closed at 53¾@53⅜. Erie Railway Shares, 33.

#### LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, Feb. 4.

COTTON.—The sales to-day have been 12,000 bales, including 6,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is buoyant, with an advance of ½d.@1d. ℔ ℔ on the finer qualities.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS.—The market is steady. Lard is firm.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, Feb. 4.

Consols closed at 89⅜@89½ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Illinois Central Railroad, 51@53; Erie Railroad, 31@33.

#### LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

PARIS, Sunday, Feb. 5.

The Bourse closed last night firmer. Three Per Cent. Rentes, 67f. 25c.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Feb. 5.

There has been no marine arrivals to-day.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 4.

United States 5-20s opened at 55, and closed at 53¾@53⅜.

## MEXICO AND THE WEST INDIES.

**News from Mexico—Valdes Defeated—Juarez in Sonora—His Party Victorious in Sinaloa—The Imperialist Vega Defeated and Shot—Ex-Senator Gwin—Pierre Soule Gone to Mexico, &c.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 11, 1865.

The English mail-steamer *Eider*, which arrived from Vera Cruz a few days ago, brings news from Mexico up to the 31st ult.

According to the accounts received from the capital, the attempted insurrection by the ultra Church party had turned out a failure, or, at least, had met with ill success. VALDES, who had put himself at the head of the movement, was defeated by the French forces that left Toluca for the purpose of fighting him at Texcaltitlan. After his defeat he joined another insurgent leader, FRANCISCO LEON, and, according to the Imperial accounts, they were at the head of about 200 men at Tejulpico. The Imperial troops that had routed VALDES at Texcaltitlan were going to seek an engagement with them.

VICARIO, whose sudden and mysterious departure from the capital was mentioned in my last letter, had likewise been unsuccessful in his efforts to excite an insurrection. After leaving Mexico City he is supposed to have lurked about Iguala, the garrison of which is composed of a brigade of Mexicans formed originally by himself, and a part of which was commanded at the time by a brother of his, known as DON JUAN CHITO. His presence in the neighborhood of Iguala was discovered in the following manner: A few days after his disappearance from the capital, some countrymen, who were galloping on horseback to Iguala, observed between the bridge of Ixtla and San Gabriel, a man on horseback who, seeing them, put spurs to his horse in order to escape.

In the rapidity of his flight the hat of the impetuous horseman fell off, which was picked up by the countrymen who had so terrified the unknown fugitive.

The unfortunate hat was delivered up to the authorities, and on examining it there was found concealed in the lining a written proclamation, very well composed, calling on the people to rise up against the *Empire and the foreigners*. From the manner in which the proclamation is got up, it is concluded that another person better educated than Gen. VICARIO, who is not judged by competent persons of sufficient intelligence to have composed the incendiary publication, must have been its author. The proclamation was sent to the capital and is now in the hands of the Minister of the Interior.

VICARIO, in his proclamation, attacks the empire, accusing it of having broken its promises and paid no attention to the wishes of the nation, calling all Mexicans to take up arms against the new dynasty and the foreigners.

On the 2d of last month he invited ALVAREZ to make common cause with the clergy and form a union with himself; he also addressed a letter to the military commander at Teloloapam and to the prefect of Tasco urging them to rebel.

Gen. TABOACLA, who was arrested in the capital on the charge of being concerned in the conspiracy, was, at last accounts, still in prison.

According to the accounts received at Vera Cruz from Tepic and Mazatlan, President JUAREZ was in Sonora. His arrival in that State was preceded by Gen. PATONI, who stationed himself with some troops at Alamos. DON FRANCISCO VEGA, who was in Culiacan, and had declared in favor of the empire on Mazatlan being occupied by the Franco-Mexican forces, fell back toward the northern frontier of Sinaloa. PATONI's force, which was encamped at Alamos, and those with the other Republican leaders, GARCIA, MORALES and ROSALES, who were advancing toward the north of the same State, attacked VEGA simultaneously, who occupied Villa del Fuerte, and defeated him, with a great loss on his part, VEGA himself having been taken prisoner and shot.

No certain news had been received at the capital from Oajaca. It was reported that DIAZ, having left in that place a part of his troops, was overrunning and threatening the country with the remainder in the direction of Huajuapam and Tehuacan.

A letter from Orizaba, dated the 28th, says: "DIAZ, CACHO, FIGUEROA, dressed as an Indian, and all the rabble of cavalry that was in Oajaca approached Huajuapam. Not being able to take the part that was fortified, they burned from two hundred to three hundred houses outside. From there they went to Ixcaquistla and set fire to the town. They then proceeded to Tehuacan, but learning that the inhabitants had armed themselves, *vamoosed*."

The Imperialists boast of having obtained a victory at Colima. On the 28th ult., Gen. OROZCO, being fourteen leagues off from Colima, hastened back on receiving information that the Juarists, under the command of ROJAS, HERRERA and ROCHIN, to the number of 4,000, had attempted to get possession of the above-named city. He immediately prepared for its defence, and on the following morning attacked the enemy. After a desperate engagement the Imperialists claim to have gained a complete victory, taking more than 800 prisoners, besides a large number that were killed and wounded. The body of one of the leaders, ROCHIN, was found on the field of battle. The inhabitants of Colima, the account says, joined of their own accord in the attack, without there being any need of their coöperation.

The above victory, it is boasted, was gained by Mexican leaders and Mexican forces alone, without any assistance from the allied army, as was another at Palo Blanco against the forces of the Juarist Governor of Cohauila.

The town of Linares had been destroyed by fire by MENDEZ' republican followers. On the 8th of last month the republicans demanded its surrender, to which, as the Imperial Prefect returned no answer, it was set fire to and was soon enveloped in flames. However, says the *Gaceta* of Monterey, troops were sent from that city to aid the defenders of Linares, its opponents being compelled to withdraw badly treated, MENDEZ, their leader, having been wounded in the leg by a bullet. The banditti, as the *Gaceta* calls them, who, according to the more official account, committed horrible acts of cruelty, took the road to Villagran, MENDEZ being carried on a litter.

Ex-Senator GWIN, of California, arrived here last week from Vera Cruz by the Spanish steamer *Barcelona*, on his way to Europe. The *Diario de la Marina*, of this city, denies the truth of the report that he had been made Duke of Sonora, but adds that he had been appointed Prefect of that State, or according to the new régime Department, by the Imperial Government of Mexico. It is likewise stated by the same paper, in a short editorial, that Sonora has not been given up to France, nor had the Emperor NAPOLEON even hinted at such a thing. The only object is to obtain all the advantage possible from the mineral riches of that department, and it is likely that Mr. GWIN has been appointed its Prefect, from having much experience in that kind of enterprises, at the instigation of the Emperor of the French, who some months ago admitted the ex-Senator to an interview with him. It is likewise probable, concludes the *Diario de la Marina*, that Mr. GWIN's present voyage to France is closely connected with the subject.

The Emperor MAXIMILIAN signed on the 25th ultimo the contract with the London company for constructing a railroad from Vera Cruz to the capital. It was believed that the Emperor and Empress would leave Mexico City about the middle of February, going by way of Orizaba to Vera Cruz, when the Empress would return to the capital and the Emperor go on to Yucatan.

Hon. Mr. SCARLETT, the new English Ambassador, (not Mr. CAMPBELL, as was erroneously stated,) arrived at Vera Cruz on the 28th, and proceeded on his way to the capital.

Gen. DOUAI was about to return to France. The Bishop of Michoacan and Gen. MARQUEZ were also going to Europe, the latter, it is said, going to Constantinople on a mission for the Imperial Government.

The approaching disbandment of the auxiliary forces, which would take place on the 1st of this month, inspired much fear amongst a part of the Mexican press.

Besides a memorial from the ladies of Mexico City, entreating the Government that the settlement of the subjects in dispute between it and the clergy might be arranged in accord with the Holy See, others had been likewise received from the inhabitants of Morelia, Puebla, Toluca and Tehuacan.

The *Era* contains severe charges against the Mexicans who represent in Europe the conservative party, and who do not wish, it says, to form an impartial and exact opinion of the state of the country, nor of its true aspirations and necessities, remaining stationary while the world and progress are advancing, and who will end by their destruction.

The plan of finance presented by the commission appointed for the purpose passed to the Council of State to be examined, a committee of which reported against it. The President of the Council is not, however, of the same opinion with the other members, and proposes to offer to the Government a plan of his own, fixing certain taxes upon agriculture, landed estate, professions, &c.

The *Estafette* says that the reformed laws will soon be published, and that they will be found in progress with the age, and not retrograde. The *Revista*, of Vera Cruz, is, however, of opinion that the only law as yet submitted to the Council of State is that respecting the sale of secularized property. Among its principal articles will be the following: Recognizing and sanctioning the rules made by the clergy at other times; requiring the whole per centage of the owners who obtained the property in accordance with the laws of secularization; requiring of those who are not in this case the total of the sum that had to be paid in effecting the sales, besides the tax imposed on the legal possessors. It is said that the law will be immediately published.

The Commission on French reclamations had begun its labors, and was endeavoring to prepare them with activity.

The Imperial Government has empowered Señor RITTERS VON BOWENS to settle German colonies on the following conditions, namely: The immigrants are to come to the number of one hundred families every year, beginning with 1865, each family consisting of five persons. In case a family does not come up to that number, it can be completed with young persons at least ten years of age. Each family is to receive as its property twenty acres of land, and each community of a hundred families one German square mile of arable and wood land as common property. All the members of the colonies will be considered as citizens of Mexico, renouncing their rights as foreigners, and subjecting themselves to the laws of the empire. The Immigration Company is to give to each family, without any compensation, a home of two rooms, six barrels of flour of 200 pounds each, cotton, tobacco, wheat and Indian corn seed, as it may be needed for the first three years, and in general, buy other seed that promises success in cultivation. The company is also to give to each family two horses, two yoke of oxen, goats and sheep, three cows and two bulls, stallions, rams, etc., that may be needed for breeding, besides selling them the grain they may need for food at the lowest price. The company are to receive as payment the third part of all the produce of the immigrants for ten years, counting from the time of their settlement.

PIERRE SOULE, who has been sojourning for some time past at the Confederate headquarters in Havana, the Hotel Cubano, left a few days ago for Vera Cruz in the Spanish steamer *Barcelona*. It is his intention to settle in Mexico, where he has bought an estate.

The Jamaica Government have just reported a subsidy for the support of a steamer to run between that island and Santiago de Cuba. The steamer is now in operation and is called the *Jamaica Packet*.

The cold weather with which we have been lately favored, and which had deserted us for a few days, has again returned, and we are once more—*mirabile dictu*—in the full enjoyment of a Cuban mid-winter.

A French company, direct from Paris, is now playing with great success at the Villanueva Theatre. The Bazaar for charitable purposes is also drawing thousands to its portals every night; so that Havana is almost as gay as if it had an opera company.

LARA.

## THE DRAFT AND STATE QUOTAS.

**Interesting Statement of the Views of President Lincoln.**

In common with nearly all the other States, Rhode Island has been making complaints at Washington of the assignment of her quota to the draft. A committee from the Legislature went to the capital to remonstrate, and try to have the State quota reduced, and the time for the draft extended. They made their report on Tuesday last. They say that they had an interview with the President, who told them, after stating their case, that so many complaints had reached him from various quarters of the assignment of quotas, that he had personally taken the pains to examine the formula adopted by the Provost-Marshal-General for the calculation and distribution of the quotas for the several States, had arrived at the conclusion that no candid mind could doubt its fairness and equity. The President also gave them a copy of the following letter on the same subject, which he had written to Gov. SMITH of Vermont:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1865.

*His Excellency Gov. Smith, Vermont.:*

Complaint is made to me by Vermont that the assignment of her quota for the draft on the pending call is intrinsically unjust, and also in bad faith of the Government's promise to fairly allow credits for men previously furnished. To illustrate, a supposed case is stated as follows:

Vermont and New-Hampshire must between them furnish 6,000 men on the pending call, and being equals, each must furnish as many as the other in the long run. But the Government finds that on former calls Vermont furnished a surplus of 500, and New-Hampshire a surplus of 1,500. These two surpluses making 2,000; and, added to the 6,000, making 8,000 to be furnished by the two States, or 4,000 each, less by fair credits. Then subtract Vermont's surplus of 500 from her 4,000, leaves 3,500 as her quota on the pending call; and likewise subtract New-Hampshire's surplus of 1,500 from her 4,000, leaves 2,500 as her quota on the pending call. These 3,500 and 2,500 make precisely the 6,000 which the supposed case requires from the two States; and it is just equal for Vermont to furnish 1,000 more *now* than New-Hampshire, *because* New-Hampshire has *heretofore* furnished 1,000 more than Vermont, which equalizes the burdens of the two in the long run. And this result, so far from being bad faith to Vermont, is indispensable to keeping good faith with New-Hampshire. By no other result can the 6,000 men be obtained from the two States, and at the same time deal justly and keep faith with both; and we do but confuse ourselves in questioning the process by which the right result is reached. The supposed case is perfect as an illustration.

The pending call is not for 300,000 men subject to fair credits, but is for 300,000 remaining after all fair credits have been deducted; and it is impossible to concede what Vermont asks, without coming out short of the 300,000 men, or making other localities pay for the partiality shown her.

This, upon the case stated. If there be different reasons for making an allowance to Vermont, let them be presented and considered.

Yours truly, A. LINCOLN.

The committee give the following interesting account of further remarks, on the same subject, by the President and officers of the War Department:

The President further stated that although the policy which had been adopted by the Provost-Marshal-General, for the assignment of the respective quotas, met his entire approval, and appeared to him the only way by which exact justice could be secured, in view of the fact that the aggregate of the credits due to all the States exceeded very considerably the number of men called for, and that *men* and not an adjustment of balances was the object of the call—he *had, for the purpose of satisfying the minds of all parties, designated a board of officers to examine into the system and report their conclusions.*

In reply to requests for a postponement of the draft, the President replied that he was ready to admit that Rhode Island had invariably been among the very foremost of the States in the performance of her duty, and that she was still actuated by the same patriotic impulses, but that the country could better afford in consideration of her merit to relinquish her quota altogether than to grant a postponement of the draft for a single day. The moral effect, said he, of furnishing the men called for promptly and without hesitation, will be as great a power as the men themselves, *and I believe, he added, that the opinion which Gen. Hancock expressed to me yesterday, is entirely well founded, that if the army could be presently increased by four hundred thousand men, not one of them would ever be required to fire a musket at the enemy.*

If I should allow, he continued, a postponement to Rhode Island, I should be doing injustice to other States, unless the same favor was shown to all; and as soon as it was reported through the newspapers that your State had the promise of an extension, every other State, whether influenced by the same high motives or not, that Rhode Island in preferring this request claims to be, would demand the same partiality.

Your committee were compelled to admit the force of the argument, but nevertheless claimed that this State had special equities which entitled her to urge this request, and which consisted in the fact that His Excellency the Governor had by his proclamation of January 23, officially informed the people of the State that their quota had been fully supplied, in consequence of which no exertions were put forth by the General Assembly to recruit men, until the lapse of upward of forty days from the date of the call. To this suggestion the President replied that the case as presented fairly called for consideration; but that while he would not depart from the policy which he had just expressed in respect to a postponement of the draft, a plan occurred to him which would relieve the State from her present embarrassment, and at the same time be not unjust to any other State.

It will take some time, he said, for the Provost-Marshal in your State to effect a draft. *Therefore, without granting any postponement of the time when it is liable to begin, you are authorized to state to the General Assembly that so long as Rhode Island is diligently engaged in furnishing men by voluntary enlistments, so that the Government can see that it is being as well served as it could be in any other way, no orders shall be issued for a draft in the State.*

The interview here concluded, upon the President requesting your committee to see the Secretary of War and the Provost-Marshal-General, and communicate to them his wishes upon the subject.

The conference with the Secretary of War, before whom your committee were without delay admitted, was in every respect entirely satisfactory. The plan which the President had suggested was deemed to be a desirable one in the case of this State. The committee were informed that before a draft could take place in any district, an order to that effect must first issue from the Secretary through the Provost-Marshal-General—and that so long as the business of recruiting should be pursued with results satisfactory to the department no order for a draft would issue for this State. *The Secretary was equally firm with the President in the declaration that no particular extension of time could be allowed, and that while a full assurance would be given that no draft should be had while recruiting was actively progressing, that this must be understood as the condition upon which the liability to have one was suspended.* The Secretary directed us to confer with Gen. FRY upon the subject, and also engage to state the arrangement which had been made for the benefit of the State to that officer himself.

From Gen. FRY—the Provost-Marshal-General—your committee were again assured that the practice in his department was to issue a special order to the Assistant Provost-Marshals before the draft in any district was to be commenced; and that while it would be most prejudicial to the public interest to have it understood that the day for commencing the draft was to be postponed in any particular district, yet that the plan which had been proposed of filling the quota by enlistments received his hearty approval; and that, *if he saw as many men were being secured to the Government from this source daily as would be the average result from a draft*, taking into the account the necessary delays incident to the notification, examination, and deciding upon exemption claims of men obtained in that way, he should issue no order to do anything which would be disagreeable to the people of this State.

## FROM MONTREAL.

**The Rebel Raiders' Case.**

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Feb. 15.

CANON, the rebel messenger from Richmond, arrived here yesterday, and was examined before the court.

The counsel for the prisoners produced the muster rolls of the Confederates, among which the names of the prisoners appear. He also produced two copies of a letter of instructions to Capt. YOUNG, dated June, 1864, signed "Seddons," all of which are certified to by Mr. BENJAMIN, under the Confederate seal. The witness stated that he received this paper from the Confederate Secretary of State, on the 4th inst., who affixed his signature to it in his presence. The witness also stated that President DAVIS expressed his surprise at the result of the Burley case.

Other witnesses were examined who proved that the prisoners resided at the Canada Falls in the Winter of 1863 and 1864.

Another witness is to arrive from Richmond with the classifications of the prisoners, when the case on the part of the defence will be definitely closed.

The prosecution say they have only two or three more witnesses to examine, which they will do to-morrow.

## FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

**A Successful Raid into Louisiana.**

CAIRO, Wednesday, Feb. 15.

The steamers *Argyle* and *Forsyth* collided opposite the city, last night. The former sank and the latter was considerably damaged. Nearly 1,500 bales of cotton, not previously reported, arrived here within the past two days, in about equal amounts for Cincinnati and St. Louis. Memphis advices of the 13th inst., state that the Thornton expedition sent from that city on the 26th ult., under Col. OSBORN, returned with fifty prisoners and a quantity of live stock. The expedition penetrated into Louisiana as far as the Washita River, meeting with but little resistance. The only organized rebel force they discovered was HARRISON's brigade, which was beyond the Washita.

Several steamers and an immense quantity of rebel stores were destroyed, and about two hundred prisoners were captured, most of whom were paroled. Scarcely a man was lost on our side, and only a few were wounded. Many of our horses, however, were broken down, owing to the ruggedness of the country over which the expedition passed.

**Important to Mothers.**

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately, depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States.

Price 35 cents a bottle.

**Dum Vivimus Vivamus**—(Let us live while we live)—says the Latin proverb. But what is existence to the dyspepsia? A living death. Why suffer the tortures of such a state? Martyrs, attend! A course of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS will cure in a fortnight the worst case of chronic dyspepsia that ever made life a punishment. Think of this. The remedy agreeable; the result immediate and certain.

**A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.**

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

**Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.**

Chloasma, or Mothpatch, (also called Liverspot,) and Lentigo or Freckles, are often very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, for the discolored spots show more plainly on the face of a blonde than of a brunette; but they greatly mar the beauty of either; and any preparation that will effectually remove them WITHOUT INJURING THE TEXTURE OR COLOR OF THE SKIN, is certainly a desideratum. Dr. B. C. PERRY, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered a remedy for these discolorations, which is at once prompt, infallible and harmless.

For sale in New-York by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row; McKESSON & ROBBINS, No. 91 Fulton-st.; DUDLEY & STAFFORD, No. 69 Beekman-st., and FRAZER & LEE, No. 20 Beekman-st.

Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Call for PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.

Dr. PERRY treats successfully all diseases of the scalp, loss of hair and premature blanching. No charge for consultation. Inclose stamp for circular.

**Batchelor's Hair Dye.**

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

**Volunteers, Read this.**—For the derangement of the system, Change of Diet, Wounds, Sores, Bruises and Eruptions, to which every Volunteer is liable, there are no remedies so safe, convenient and sure as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, thoroughly tested in the Crimean and Italian Campaigns. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

**Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.**—A certain cure for coughs, cold, influenza, hoarseness, difficult breathing, and all affections of the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, leading to consumption. The Honey of Horehound soothes all irritation. The Tar of Balm of Gilead penetrates, cleanses and heals all parts of the throat and lungs. There is nothing like it. Fifty cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists. CHARLES DOWNER, General Agent, No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

**Second-hand Safes For Sale,**
CHEAP FOR CASH,
At No. 108 Maiden-lane.

**Great Bargains in imported Satin Slippers,** Black, White, Blue and Pink, $1 50 and $2 a pair, made by Este. Also Ladies' Boots cheap, to close out the stock, the proprietor retiring from business.
M. L. HILL, No. 571 Broadway.

**Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster** Fire and burglar SILVER PLATE SAFES. Highly ornamental, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

**All Ladies should use Sterling's Ambrosia** for the Hair.—It cleanses, beautifies, preserves and renders the hair soft and glossy.

**Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium** LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES, No. 625 Broadway. See WHEELER & WILSON'S BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE.

**Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic** stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

**Trusses, &c.**—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure, Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

**Second-Hand Safes.**

In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way.

**Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus,**
BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 182 Centre-st.

**Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents.** Black or brown. Reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists.

## MARRIED.

CAMBRELENG—COLVILL.—On Wednesday, Feb. 15, by his Grace Archbishop McCloskey, CHURCHILL J. CAMBRELENG, son of Stephen Cambreleng, Esq., and MARY M., daughter of Alfred Colvill, Esq., all of this city.

GILBERT—CONANT.—On Tuesday, Feb. 14, by Rev. Dr. Vinton, Mr. WILLIAM W. GILBERT and Miss AUGUSTA F. CONANT.

HEISER—WHITTEMORE.—On Wednesday evening, Feb. 15, by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, THOMAS R. HEISER, of this city, and LAURA WHITTEMORE, daughter of John M. Whittemore, late of Fredericksburgh, Va.

☞ Richmond, Va., papers please copy.

HAMMILL—GLEEN.—On Thursday, Feb. 16, by Rev. J. R. Thompson, GEORGE C. HAMMILL and Miss CORDIE M., daughter of James K. Gleen, late of Cincinnati, Ohio. No cards.

LIVERMORE—HURRY.—On Wednesday, Feb. 15, at the Madison-square Church, in this city, by Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., Mr. WILLIAM FLOYD LIVERMORE and JANE, daughter of Mr. William Hurry.

MORRELL—FULLERTON.—In this city, on Wednesday, Feb. 15, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Dr. Montgomery, JOHN H. MORRELL, Esq., of this city, and JEANNIE, daughter of Alexander Fullerton, of Boston.

OSBORNE—GREENE.—At Chatham Centre, on Wednesday, Feb. 15, by Rev. Mr. B. Mead, HENRY OSBORNE, of Jersey City, and S. FANNIE GREENE, of the former place.

## DIED.

ALLERTON.—Suddenly, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 15, LOIS M., wife of George M. Allerton, of this city, in the 30th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 68 East 26th-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken, on Saturday morning, to Dover Plains for interment.

BURTON.—On Thursday, Feb. 16, MARY E., wife of Mark Burton, native of Brighton, England, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of Amos and Alfred Burton, and the members of Zerubbabel Lodge No. 329, F. and A. M., Hope Lodge No. 244, F. and A. M., and the E. L. S. Social Union, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 205 West 20th-st., on Saturday, Feb. 18, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

BEATTY.—Suddenly, at Mamaroneck, on Wednesday, Feb. 15, HENRY BEATTY, aged 36 years.

Funeral to take place from the First Methodist Church, Mamaroneck, this day, (Friday,) the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock. Trains leave 27th-st. depot at 9:30 A. M. and 11:30 A. M.; return at 4:30 and 7:12 P. M.

BUZBY.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 15, ROBERT E. BUZBY, in the 25th year of his age.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

GOURGAS.—In this city, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 14, Mr. J. J. J. Gourgas, Sr., of Geneva, Switzerland, in his 88th year.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 101 West 10th-st., on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock. His remains will be taken to New-York Bay Cemetery.

GILLESPIE.—At Buffalo, on Thursday, Feb. 9, VIRGINIA RICHMOND, youngest daughter of Janet R. and the late James Gillespie.

HARVEY.—On Wednesday, Feb. 15, ELIZA HARVEY, eldest daughter of the late William Harvey, of Liverpool, England, aged 68 years.

Funeral from No. 38 17th-st., Brooklyn, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

KIMBER.—At Flushing, Fifth Day morning, second month, 16th, RACHEL, relict of Joshua Kimber, aged 73 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Friends' Meeting-house, First Day, the 19th inst., at 2½ P. M. Train leaves Hunter's Point at 2 P. M., and returns at 4½ P. M.

KING.—On Wednesday, Feb. 15, STEPHEN KING, in his 52d year.

The funeral will take place this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 8 Lewis-st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

MEEKS.—On Wednesday morning, Feb. 15, of pneumonia, SARAH C., wife of Joseph Meeks, aged 82 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday morning, the 17th inst., at 10 A. M., from her late residence, No. 11 Beach-st.

MOFFAT.—At Danbury, Conn., on Saturday, Feb. 11, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Levi Osborne, Mrs. JULIA C. MOFFAT, aged 67 years, relict of the late Capt. Anthony Moffat, of this city.

McCLINTOCK.—On Thursday, Feb. 16, FRANCIS B. McCLINTOCK.

His remains will be taken to New-London, Conn., for interment.

McLEARY.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 16, THOMAS W. McLEARY, of Edinburgh, Scotland, aged 51 years and 2 months.

Further notice of funeral will be given.

PARKES.—On Thursday afternoon, Feb. 16, TILLIE D. PIERSON, wife of Daniel S. Parkes.

Further notice in to-morrow's paper.

STUART.—On Wednesday, Feb. 15, at the residence of her nephew, Alexander J. Bogart, No. 315 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, MARY STUART, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at Trinity Church, New-York.

SMITH.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 16, of scarlet fever, BERTHA, daughter of Harriet Shelton and N. Denton Smith, aged 2 years and 14 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 36 West 26th-st., on Saturday morning, the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock.

SUTCLIFFE.—At Union, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 15, Mrs. ANN SUTCLIFFE, in the 81st year of her age.

The funeral will take place from Trinity Church, Elizabeth, N. J., on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Trinity Church Cemetery, New-York.

SEYMOUR.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 15, HARRIS L., son of Edward and Kate E. Seymour, aged 1 year and 22 days.

Funeral services at his parents' residence, No. 19 Jefferson-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Friday,) the 17th inst., at 4 P. M.

VANZANDT.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 16, LOUISA VANZANDT, widow of Dr. Peter Vanzandt, and daughter of the late Wm. L. Vandervoort.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 3:30 P. M., from No. 29 West 18th-st.

WADE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Feb. 16, LUCY PRATT, youngest child of H. D. and Lucy C. H. Wade, aged 11 years and 7 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 5 Bedford-place, on Saturday afternoon, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

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A hundred pleasant things we must pass by; but readers of this charming volume will not do so.—*London Wesleyan Times.*

There has been no American divine deceased of late years, the history of whose life and character is likely to prove more attractive on this side of the Atlantic.—*London Star.*

A remarkable book. * * * Dr. Beecher's account of his "religious awakening" is a model of writing on such subjects.—*London Spectator.*

A more entertaining biography has not been published in many a year, and it will be many more before another like it appears. Dr. Beecher was a singular great man, with marked peculiarities of thought, habits and style; original, energetic, bold, religious, sincere; loving God and his fellow-men profoundly, and seeking to do good in his own way. We are pleased to see this record of his remarkable life. It is called an *auto*-biography, but this is only partially so. The manner of getting up the book is quite as peculiar as the subject. For years past, before the patriarch's departure to his long home, his gifted children have been in the habit of gathering around him, and listening to his reminiscences of former days; asking him questions, and drawing out his views of men and things. Mrs. Stowe's questions are indicated by her initials, and Miss Catherine Beecher's by her own, and the boys have theirs; and these queries and replies being interspersed with the story, give animation and variety. Then there is rich material in the correspondence with men and women on public and domestic matters, religious, political and literary treatises to and from these rare children in the various stages of their intellectual and moral development, beautiful pictures of home life in the country, with rapid and startling remarks on preachers, teachers, and their opinions, the whole making up a book possessing uncommon interest for all types of readers.—*N. Y. Observer.*

Not only to the many admirers of the stout, sturdy old divine, but to those who know nothing of and care nothing for him, will this work be very pleasant reading. For it is full of pictures and descriptions of old New-England life and manners; and as such is worth a hundred ordinary novels that profess to depict the same.—*Boston Transcript.*

Very interesting. Mrs. Stowe's contributions are the very poetry of country memories, and many of her sketches, that of the church at Litchfield with its choir, for instance, give us precisely what we want to know, and what is so carefully forgotten in our local histories.—*North American Review.*

II.

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ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT
OF THE
FIRST NATIONAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.

OFFICE NO. 100 BROADWAY.

THE NEW 200 BARREL WELL ON CHERRY RUN.

NEWS HAS BEEN RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THIS COMPANY, AND ABUNDANTLY CONFIRMED FROM SEVERAL SOURCES, OF THE STRIKING OF A NEW 200 BARREL WELL ON CHERRY RUN, ABOVE THE REED WELL, AND ONLY A FEW RODS FROM ONE OF THE COMPANY'S PROPERTIES ON THE McFATE FARM, WHERE FIVE WELLS ARE NOW GOING DOWN.

ONE OF THE WELLS HAS ALREADY ATTAINED THE DEPTH OF OVER 300 FEET, AND THE OTHERS ARE IN GOOD STAGES OF PROGRESS.

NO WELL ON CHERRY RUN HAS EVER FAILED TO STRIKE OIL; AND THE OPULENT YIELD OF THE NEW WELL ABOVE REFERRED TO IMPARTS FRESH CONFIDENCE TO THE COMPANY'S EXPECTATIONS OF SPEEDY AND LARGE RESULTS FROM ALL OR SEVERAL OF THE WELLS NOW BEING BORED UPON THEIR LAND ADJOINING.

THIS COMPANY IS DIVIDEND-PAYING FROM THE START.

FIRST MONTHLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. FOR FEBRUARY.

OFFICERS.—President, CHAS. H. APPLEGATE, (of C. H. Applegate & Brother, No. 354 Broadway.) Vice-President, JOHN L. DOUGLASS, (Secretary Merchants' Fire Insurance Company.) Treasurer, HIRAM G. BOND, (Banker, No. 11 Pine-st.) Secretary, JOHN O. HOYT, (Commission Merchant, No. 4 Cedar-st.) General Superintendent, MARLON S. FROST, (of Titusville, Pennsylvania.

PROPERTIES OF THE COMPANY.

No. 1.—A perpetual lease of two and a half acres on the celebrated Buchanan Farm, at the junction of Oil Creek and Cherry Run. Two new oil wells yielding 70 barrels daily, of which one-half goes to the First National Petroleum Company. Another engine has been ordered, and preparation made for sinking a third well on this highly productive, dividend-paying property.

No. 2.—Forty acres of the Hatch Farm, just north of Plumer, on both sides of Cherry Run, midway between the "Noble" well, which flowed 2,000 barrels daily, and the new 300 barrel Holmden well on Pithole Creek. The finest wells of the oil region are in the immediate vicinity of this property, which is daily enhancing in value, and at the present rate of appreciation will soon be worth $1,000,000. The company has ordered an engine from this city, and will commence boring at once. Leases will also be executed for a number of other wells, and it is expected that a dozen will be put down during the coming Spring.

No. 3.—A parcel of land on the well-known McFate Farm, on Cherry Run—almost priceless in value. Five wells now going down; one now over 300 feet in depth.

No. 4.—One hundred and seventeen acres of the Kightlin Farm, on Oil Creek, just above Titusville. A highly valuable tract, owned in fee. Room on this property for over 500 wells. Several will be sunk immediately.

Nos. 5 and 6.—Leases of 200 acres each of first-class oil-bearing lands, on the Little Kanawha and Dunkard Creek, in West Virginia, giving to the First National Petroleum Company seven-eighths of all the oil. These properties are near the Burning Springs Well, and in the great upheaval range, which has always been found to contain oil in large quantities. Wells will be sunk immediately.

THE RESERVED SHARES—ALL STOCKHOLDERS ON AN EQUAL FOOTING.

Subscriptions will be received for a limited amount of the capital stock, at the lowest cash price of $3 a share, par value $5, the same being full paid up stock, free from all assessments and liabilities, in which respect the original subscribers, and those who may put down their names, stand on precisely the same footing.

MOST OF THE RESERVED STOCK BEING ALREADY TAKEN, THE BOOKS FOR CITY SUBSCRIPTION WILL BE CLOSED ON THE 20TH INSTANT.

ORDERS FOR THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Office No. 100 BROADWAY.

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### GREAT NORTHERN OIL CO.

OFFICE, NO. 67 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.

Capital.......................................$2,000,000

Manufacturers and Sole Proprietors of the

HENDRICK LUBRICATOR.

Also dealers in SPERM, LARD, WHALE and other OILS.

OFFICERS.
JOHN BRYAN, President, New-York.
JACOB S. ATWOOD, Vice-President.
J. A. WISNER, Secretary and Treasurer.
E. E. HENDRICK, Superintendent.
WM. N. MARCUS, General Agent.

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## PETROLEUM.

THE
PACIFIC COAST
PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OF
NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL STOCK..............................$5,000,000

Divided into 50,000 shares of the par value of $100. Working capital $800,000 in stock, and $100,000 in cash.

Hon. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, President.
Hon. JAMES WADSWORTH, Vice-President.
EDWARD S. RICH, Treasurer.
LEWIS BENTON, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.
Hon. James De Peyster Ogden, of New-York.
Hon. James Wadsworth, of James Wadsworth & Co., No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.
George W. Tuttle, of Stout & Tuttle, leather dealers, No. 2 Ferry-st., New-York.
Richard J. Sherman, of Rich, Sherman & Co., bankers, No. 30 Pine-st., New-York.
Lewis Benton, Counselor-at-law, No. 112 Broadway, New-York.
William F. Hall, of Northrup, Hall & Co., No. 112 Broadway, New-York.
Thomas A Scott, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
R. S. S. Andros, of Andros & Cole, Boston, Massachusetts.
Hon. Levi Parsons, San Francisco, California.

The subscription price is $20 per share for a limited amount of stock. No further call or assessment to be made on subscribers; $100,000 is reserved for a working capital, and $800,000 in stocks at par, for the future development of the company's property.

Its property consists of a perpetual lease of about 75,000 acres of oil territory in San Luis, Obispo County, State of California, lying on and near the Pacific Ocean, being all the following five ranches, viz.:

I. The Manuela Ranch, containing 16,954.83 acres.
II. The Arroyo Grande Ranch, containing 4,437.38 acres.
III. The Balsas Chemical Ranch, containing 14,335.22 cares.
IV. The Pisina Ranch, containing 8,838.89 acres.
V. The Stone Corral Ranch, containing 30,911.20 acres.

The titles of these large tracts have been thoroughly examined and approved by Judge Parsons, of San Francisco.

All reports, written and verbal, of gentlemen who, uring the past year, have visited and thoroughly examined this property carefully and scientifically, concur in representing it as overflowing with petroleum. They say: "The Ranches are splendid estates, but their value is in their almost fabulous wealth in the best of oil."

The company's lands extend for over ten miles on San Luis Bay, on the Pacific coast, with a good roadstead, where shipments can be made with facility to San Francisco, South America, Australia, China and New-York.

The lands have a gentle slope to San Luis Bay, and there is full assurance of the practicability of conducting the oil, at a moderate expense, through pipes from the wells to reservoirs or tanks, to be constructed at this point, when it can be sent to the markets of the world, either in its crude state or refined, according to the demand.

The cost of shipping will not exceed 10 cents per barrel, and the company will be enabled to deliver petroleum at New-York at $5 per barrel, and at Australia and China at reduced rates.

It is designed to develop fully and practically, the means and wealth of this property at the earliest practicable moment.

The varied details giving all the information that can be required with a general description of the character, advantages and prospects of the company's property, are fully and plainly set forth in the prospectus.

The PACIFIC COAST PETROLEUM COMPANY, of New-York, have been duly organized under the laws of this State, with a sufficient capital to render available its capabilities and resources in what is believed to be an unlimited supply of Petroleum, not surpassed in quality.

Subscriptions for the Stock of the company have been opened at the offices of

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO., No. 61 Cedar-st., N.Y.
RICH, SHERMAN & CO., No. 30 Pine-st., N. Y.
NORTHRUP, HALL & CO., No. 112 Broadway,
LEWIS BENTON, Secretary, No. 112 Broadway,

where the prospectus can be obtained.

Subscriptions payable as above when the sum of $250,000 is subscribed.

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THE HENRY BEND PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $300,000,
DIVIDED INTO 30,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $10 EACH.

OFFICERS:
President:
C. V. B. OSTRANDER.
Treasurer:
HORATIO DORR.
Secretary:
HARRY BURRELL, Jr.

Trustees:
C. V. B. OSTRANDER, President Merchants Fire Insurance Company.
HORATIO DORR, Secretary Atlantic Fire Insurance Company.
THOMAS R. HAWLEY, of Messrs. Hawley & Howe.
SEYMOUR BURRELL, No. 64 Pearl-st.
AMOS C. LITTLE, No. 289 Washington-st.
JOHN D. WING, of Messrs. Wing & Evans.
CHARLES G. BARRETT, of Messrs. Randolph & Skidmore.
MANNING DANIELS, 259 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

Superintendents:
FRANK W. ALLIN, Esq., Oil City.
J. VAN NOSTRAND DORR, Assistant, at Wells.

The projectors, not desiring to form a company for the sole purpose of selling stock, but for permanent investment and security, have placed it before the public in its present desirable form of a small capital and a full paid stock.

The property was selected with great care, and personally examined by trustees, and so divided among different localities as to avoid undue risks.

The present receipts from the two producing wells, "Holday" and "Auborn," are sufficient for regular monthly dividends, and when the six wells now going down are completed, large and satisfactory results are confidently expected.

In addition, the company propose sinking other wells as soon as the machinery can be placed upon the ground, and have reserved an ample fund for that purpose.

Stockholders are free from all personal liability.

The subscription books are now open for a limited number of of shares, to be issued for purchase of above described property, at the following places of business:

C. V. B. OSTRANDER, Merchants' Fire Insurance Company, corner Pine-st. and Broadway.
SEYMOUR BURRELL, No. 64 Pearl-st.
Messrs. RALPH, KING & PATCHEN, 59 Beaver-st.
Messrs. WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 158 Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.
MANNING DANIELS, 259 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.
And at the present office of the company,
No. 14 WALL STREET,
(Atlantic Fire Insurance Company,)

where maps of the property may be seen and full explanations afforded.

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THE

### EAST BRANCH

PETROLEUM COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.

Stockholders not liable to assessment.

OVER 2,100 ACRES OF LAND IN FEE SIMPLE,
Near Titusville.

Located in Warren County, Pennsylvania, 1,200 acres boring territory, on east branch of Oil Creek.

Capital.............................................$500,000

IN 5,000 SHARES OF $100 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $100 EACH SHARE.
WORKING CAPITAL BELONGING TO THE COMPANY, $50,000 CASH.

The subscription books will close Feb. 20, inclusive.

SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS.
TEUNIS W. QUICK, No. 42 Pine-st., New-York.
FRANCIS P. FURNALD, No. 18 Wall-st., Brooklyn Insurance Company.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, Broadway Bank, corner Broadway and Park-place.

TRUSTEES.
FREDERICK W. AMES, of F. W. Ames & Co., Titusville, Penn.
TEUNIS W. QUICK, of No. 42 Pine-st., New-York.
FRANCIS P. FURNALD, President Brooklyn Insurance Company, New-York.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, Pres't Broadway Bank, N. Y.
JOHN R. LAWRENCE, of John R. Lawrence & Co., N.Y.
HELMUS M. WELLS, of Wells, Bontecou & Co., N. Y.

OFFICERS.
TEUNIS W. QUICK, New-York, President.
FRANCIS P. FURNALD, New-York, Vice-President.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, New-York, Treasurer.
GEO. C. PETERS, New-York, Secretary.
OLIVER KEESE, Jr., Titusville, Penn., Superintend't.
Counsel to the Company, WM. S. HASCALL, New-York.

Any of the trustees are authorized to take subscriptions. For further particulars, including maps and circulars, apply to either of the trustees or officers.

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CANADA OIL LANDS.

Valuable oil lands in the Township of Enniskillen and vicinity, Canada West, for sale by

LEE & ELY,
No. 54 William-st.

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## PETROLEUM.

PETROLEUM.

Petroleum Stocks bought and sold at the Public Petroleum Board. Orders for city or country promptly executed.

KRUGLER & WIGGINS,
General Auctioneers and Stock Bond Brokers,
Office No. 58 Beaver-st., corner William.

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NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY will receive proposals at the offices of the Company, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, and Plumer, Venango County, Penn., until noon on Saturday, the 25th of February next, for leasing parts of the large and valuable oil producing territory now in possession of the Company on Pithole Creek, and at Walnut Bend, Alleghany River, Venango County, Penn. Most of the property on Pithole Creek is in the immediate vicinity of the "Frazier Well," recently developed by the Company, and now flowing from 250 to 300 barrels of oil per day.

Maps of the property can be seen at the offices of the Company, where further information will be given.

By order of the Board.
P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1865.

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OIL AND COAL LANDS.

Several tracts in Braxton County, West Virginia, for sale by the subscriber.

TITLES WARRANTED. Apply Nos. 8 and 10 Wall-st., Room No. 41, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

E. HECKSCHER.

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OFFICE OF THE BROAD TOP COAL AND IRON CO.,
No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1865.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company, held Feb. 14, 1865, the following gentlemen were elected directors:

WILLIAM REED,
SAMUEL JAUDON,
DANIEL PACKER,
ALFRED EDWARDS,
ROBERT H. BELDEN,
MARTIN A. HOWELL,
WILLIAM FLAGG.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, WILLIAM REED was unanimously reelected President, WILLIAM FLAGG, Vice-President, and SAMUEL JAUDON, Treasurer, for the ensuing year.

FRED. G. SCRIBA, Secretary.

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TO OIL COMPANIES.—SITUATION WANTED by a man experienced in keeping transfer books, as Transfer Agent or Secretary; best reference given. Address WALLACE, Box No. 3,715 Post-office.

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PETROLEUM LANDS FOR SALE—117 acres of superior oil land, situated on Pithole Creek, near the celebrated United States well. Inquire at office of EDWARD GILBERT, No. 25 Chambers-st.

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## FINANCIAL.

### MANGAM, JENKINS & CO.

NO. 40 WALL-ST.

U. S. 7-30 NOTES

of all denominations for immediate delivery. BANKS and BANKERS supplied at usual discount.

United States 10-40s, 5-20s and 6s of '81, and CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS bought and sold at market rates.

---

# COAL MINES

OWNED BY CONSUMERS.
COAL SUPPLIED AT ACTUAL COST.
NO INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY
NO FUTURE CALLS OR ASSESSMENTS.

THE CONSUMERS' BENEFIT COAL COMPANY

IS NOW ORGANIZING UPON THE MUTUAL PLAN, and presents the same features that have resulted so successfully in Philadelphia and Boston. This is the pioneer company in New-York.

Present price of coal, $7 50 to $8 per ton.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash capital | $600,000 00 |
| Number of Shares (Sixty Thousand) | 60,000 |
| Par value (full paid) Ten Dollars | $10 00 |
| Working capital (in cash out of above) | $100,000 00 |

The capital being paid in full, there can be no personal liability to the shareholders, or any further calls or assessments.

Each share entitles the holder to receive annually and perpetually,

ONE TON OF COAL AT ACTUAL COST,

and semi-annual cash dividends of the profits of the sales of surplus coal, after supplying the shareholders.

It is confidently expected that the profits to the shareholders will more than repay the original cost of each share within two years. Very few enterprises can offer equal advantages, combined with benevolence, in furnishing an article used by all at the least possible cost.

The Directors have purchased all the improvements, buildings, engines, machinery, equipments, horses, mules, cars, rail-tracks, personal property, &c., and have secured a perpetual lease of the celebrated

AUDENRIED IMPROVEMENT AND COAL COMPANY'S MINES,

in full and successful operation, at Wilkesbarre, Penn.

The quality of the Coal for domestic and manufacturing purposes, (being the great Baltimore veins) the facilities and economy of mining, are unsurpassed by that of any mines in the United States.

There are six steam engines, pumps, breakers and shaft, slope mine roads, cars, tools, implements, miners' houses, powder and oil houses, carpenters' and blacksmiths' shops, horses, mules, &c., complete.

100,000 tons of coal are now ready for removal, and with complete facilities, by railroads and canals, a supply of 100,000 to 200,000 tons can be annually taken out, commencing immediately upon the organisation.

Coal will be delivered in any of the following sizes

STOVE,
BROKEN,
LUMP,
EGG, OR
NUT.

MANUFACTURERS', REFINERS' AND LARGE CONSUMERS' COAL DELIVERED IN CARGO;

and coal will be delivered at any place within the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and other adjacent cities, on the RIVERS or RAILROADS centring therein, at the actual cost of mining, transportation and delivery.

Consumers are invited to subscribe for this stock, (at least as many shares as they use tons of coal per annum,) and make this the Pioneer Company in economy in cost of coal.

Clubs should be formed in all places where the coal can be delivered by boat or railroad.

JOHN ANDERSON, No. 413 5th-av.;
Hon. A. M. WOOD, Mayor of Brooklyn;
CHARLES JENKINS, President East River Bank;
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary Merchants' Insurance Co.;
C. H. APPLEGATE, C. H. Applegate & Bro.,
Committee on Subscriptions

COUNSEL,
BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS, Trinity Building.

TREASURER,
CHARLES JENKINS, President East River Bank.

BANKERS,
EAST RIVER BANK and
UNION TRUST COMPANY.

Books of subscription are now open at the following places:

Office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway—Room No. 50, Empire Building, back room, second story.
East River Bank, No. 680 Broadway.
C. H. Applegate & Bro., No. 354 Broadway.
Wyckoff & Little, Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Mayor's Office, Jersey City.

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OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1864:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1864 | | $7,558,437 25 |
| Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1864 | | 2,407,334 61 |
| Total amount of Marine Premiums | | $9,965,771 86 |

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1864 | | $7,964,359 14 |
| Losses paid during the same period | $3,316,625 67 | |
| Returns of Premiums and Expenses | 1,313,299 63 | |

The company has the following Assets:

| | |
|---|---|
| United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks | $4,974,715 00 |
| Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise | 2,187,950 00 |
| Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages | 143,760 00 |
| Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the company, estimated at | 120,812 89 |
| Premium notes and bills receivable | 2,876,018 99 |
| United States Gold Coin | 541,899 63 |
| Cash in Bank | 288,432 91 |
| Total amount of assets | $11,133,589 42 |

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next.

After reserving three and one half million dollars of profit, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1863 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net-earned premiums of the company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 4th of April next.

| | |
|---|---|
| The profits of the company, ascertained from July 1, 1842, to Jan. 1, 1864, for which certificates were issued, amount to | $16,951,020 |
| Additional from Jan. 1, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1865 | 2,740,000 |
| Total profits for 22½ years | $19,691,020 |
| The certificates previous to 1863 have been redeemed by cash | 12,653,730 |
| Net earnings remaining with the company on Jan. 1, 1865 | $7,037,290 |

By order of the Board.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Acting Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,
Charles Dennis,
W. H. H. Moore,
Henry Coit,
William C. Pickersgill,
Lewis Curtis,
Charles H. Russell,
Lowell Holbrook,
R. Warren Weston,
Royal Phelps,
Caleb Barstow,
A. P. Pillot,
Daniel S. Miller,
Joshua J. Henry,
George G. Hobson,
David Lane,
James Brice,
William Sturgis, Jr.,
Henry K. Bogert,
William E. Dodge,
Dennis Perkins,
Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
J. Henry Burgy,
Cornelius Grinnell,
C. A. Hand,
Watts Sherman,
R. J. Howland,
Benjamin Babcock,
Fletcher Westray,
Rob't B. Minturn, Jr.,
Gordon W. Burnham,
Frederick Chauncey,
James Low,
Charles H. Marshall.
William H. Webb.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.

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## FINANCIAL.

### FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS,
No. 38 Wall-st.,

have all denominations of

THE 7-30 NOTES

constantly on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,

All Classes of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

bought and sold at market rates.

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### VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-STREET, N. Y.,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS
FOR THE SALE OF THE
NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 5-20 Loan Gold-bearing Interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Railway stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission.

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U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY
FOR THE SALE OF THE
7-30 NATIONAL LOAN.
ALL DENOMINATIONS ON HAND AND READY FOR DELIVERY AT ONCE.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
United States Securities of all kinds bought and sold.

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### UNITED STATES

6 PER CENT
DEBT CERTIFICATES
BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., CORNER PINE.

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HERMETICAL BARREL COMPANY.
(ROBBINS' PATENT.)

A limited number of shares of the stock of this Company for sale.

Apply to
MACKENZIE & MITCHELL.
Brokers, No. 34 Pine-st.

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REMOVAL.

THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

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HOPE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 92 BROADWAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| CASH CAPITAL | $200,000 00 |
| ASSETS | $282,248 76 |

This company having DECLINED JOINING the combination of Fire Insurance Companies, is prepared to write policies on terms as favorable as are offered by any other responsible company, whether IN OR OUT of the board.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY M. TABER,
STEPH. CAMBRELENG,
JOSEPH GRAFTON,
L. B. WARD,
STEPHEN HYATT,
JACOB REESE,
ROBERT SCHELL,
JOHN PENFOLD,
JAMES S. SANDFORD,
FREDK. SCHUCHARDT,
THOMAS P. CUMMINGS,
THEODORE W. RILEY,
AMOS ROBBINS,
D. LYDIG SUYDAM,
J. W. MERSEREAU,
JOSEPH BRITTON,
WILLIAM H. TERRY,
WILLIAM REMSEN,
HENRY S. LEVERICH,
JOSEPH FOULKE.

JACOB REESE, President.

THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.
CHAS. D. HARTSHORNE, Asst. Secretary.

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TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
For the Year ending Feb. 1, 1865.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE, NOS. 144 AND 146 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net cash assets Feb. 1, 1864 | | | $10,029,264 81 |
| Receipts during the year: | | | |
| Original premiums | $545,581 06 | | |
| Renewal premiums | 1,324,118 55 | | |
| War extra premiums | 29,164 07 | | |
| Annuity premiums | 5,720 98 | | |
| | | $1,904,584 66 | |
| Interest (including premium on gold) | | 945,281 84 | 2,849,866 50 |
| | | | $12,879,131 31 |
| Disbursements during year: | | | |
| Paid claims by death | $536,750 00 | | |
| Paid dividend additions | 166,092 86 | | |
| Surrendered policies | 88,128 83 | | |
| Annuities | 8,428 77 | | |
| Profit and loss | 3,942 67 | | |
| Commissions | 124,787 62 | | |
| Expenses | 151,585 88 | | 1,079,716 63 |
| Net cash assets Feb. 1, 1865 | | | $11,799,414 68 |
| Invested as follows: | | | |
| Cash on hand and in banks | $1,023,524 25 | | |
| Bonds and mortgages | 5,103,603 69 | | |
| United States Stocks (cost) | 4,915,921 25 | | |
| Real estate (cost) | 724,387 44 | | |
| Due from agents | 31,978 05 | | $11,799,414 68 |
| Add interest accrued, not due | | | $130,000 00 |
| Add interest due and unpaid | | | 8,371 30 |
| Premiums due and unpaid | | | 72,621 88 |
| Deferred semi-annual and quarterly premiums | | | 225,000 00 |
| Gross assets, Feb. 1, 1865 | | | $12,235,407 86 |
| Increase in net cash assets during year | | | 1,770,149 87 |

POLICY AND RISK ACCOUNT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Issued | 4,216 policies, insuring | $14,336,395 00 |
| Lapsed | 818 policies, insuring | 2,373,534 00 |
| Net increase | 3,398 policies, insuring | $11,963,861 00 |
| In force Feb. 1, 1864 | 15,044 policies, insuring | 43,778,065 00 |
| In force Feb. 1, 1865 | 18,422 policies, insuring | $55,741,926 00 |
| Dividend additions to policies in force | | 8,111,467 03 |
| Total amount at risk Feb. 1, 1865 | | $63,853,393 03 |

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement, and believe the same to be correct.

(Signed) SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

Fred. S. Winston,
John V. L. Pruyn,
William Moore,
Robt. H. McCurdy,
Isaac G. Pearson,
Martin Bates, Jr.
William Betts,
John P. Yelverton,
John Wadsworth,
Alfred Edwards,
Nathaniel Hayden,
John M. Stuart,
Millard Fillmore,
Oliver H. Palmer,
Sam'l E. Sproulls,
Sam'l M. Connell,
Lucius Robinson,
W. Smith Brown,
Richard Patrick,
Wm. H. Popham,
Wm. A. Haines,
Ezra Wheeler,
Seym'r L. Husted,
Sam'l D. Babcock,
Alex. W. Bradford,
David Hoadley,
Henry A. Smythe,
William V. Brady,
W. E. Dodge,
George S. Coe,
Wm. K. Strong,
Wm. M. Vermilye,
John E. Develin,
Wellington Clapp,
M. M. Freeman,
Alonzo Child.

Secretaries { ISAAC ABBATT.
THEO. W. MORRIS.

Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Cashier, FRED. M. WINSTON.

Medical Examiners { MINTURN POST, M. D.,
ISAAC L. KIP, M. D.

Counsel { WILLIAM BETTS, LL. D.,
Hon. LUCIUS ROBINSON.

Attorney, RICHARD A McCURDY.

The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term; the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the Assured.

---

H. J. MESSENGER.
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

We buy and sell at market rates.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.

Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.

ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

---

COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.
STOCK,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY
GIDEON POTT & CO.,
No. 7 Broad-st.,
New-York.

---

GAS AND OIL STOCKS.

The owner of a large amount of stocks of GAS COMPANIES in different cities will exchange for good OIL STOCKS. For information, address Box No. 731 Post-office, Philadelphia.

---

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on

SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.

For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

---

## FINANCIAL.

### LAWRENCE, BALDWIN & CO.

NO. 70 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
BANKS, BANKERS AND DEALERS
SUPPLIED WITH
10-40s, 5-20s, 7-30s, 6s of '81
AND UNITED STATES DEBT CERTIFICATES
ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

PETROLEUM
AND ALL OTHER
STOCKS, BONDS, &C.
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION ONLY.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
accounts of Banks, Bankers, and Individuals.

DEWITT C. LAWRENCE, Member New-York Stock Exchange.
SIMEON BALDWIN, Jr., Member New-York Petroleum Stock Board, and the New-York Mining Exchange.
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE, Late Cyrus J. Lawrence & H. Faile.
WILLIAM A. HALSTED.

---

MARCH, MAY AND JULY COUPONS

CASHED IN GOLD.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 44 PINE-STREET.

7 3-10 Treasury notes constantly on hand and ready for immediate delivery.

Commission allowed to Banks, Brokers and others.

---

WM. S. CHARNLEY. W. T. HATCH.

### CHARNLEY & HATCH,

NO. 34 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.
AGENTS FOR
7 3-10 NATIONAL LOAN

Notes ready for immediate delivery in any amount. The largest discount allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers.

---

OFFICE OF THE
COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.
Corner of Wall and Nassau sts.
CASH CAPITAL $3,500,000.

From statement for the Seventh Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31, 1864.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total amount of assets Jan. 1, 1865 | $7,438,572 78 |
| Total amount of premiums | 6,213,114 68 |
| Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c. | 2,064,754 02 |
| Reserve for estimate claims unadjusted and other contingencies | 651,212 93 |
| Guaranteed cash dividend to dealers (holding certificates of same) on paid premiums earned during the year, whether loss has accrued or not | 760,354 82 |
| Interest of scrip issues of 1862 and 1863 | 6 per cent. |
| Scrip dividend to dealers on earned premiums | 12 per cent. |
| Dividend for the year to stockholders | 31 per cent. |

Dealers with this company will be allowed the option, to be signified at the time of application for insurance, of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, guaranteed by certificate, of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1. Upon all voyage risks upon cargo, a return of twenty-five per cent.
2. Upon voyage risks upon freight, a return of twenty per cent.
3. Upon time risks upon freight, and upon voyage and time risks upon hulls, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year, shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

Premiums paid in gold will be entitled to the above returns in gold.

DIRECTORS:

Edward Rowe,
Daniel W. Lord,
George Miln,
John Atkinson,
Thos. A. C. Cochrane,
Wm. H. Halsey,
Thos. Barron,
Roland G. Mitchell,
Albert G. Lee,
George P. Deshon,
O. L. Nims,
M. F. Merick,
Wm. B. Ogden,
John Armstrong,
B. C. Morris,
Andrew J. Rich,
Daniel W. Teller,
John D. Bates,
Charles Hickox,
Robert Bowne,
Lawrence Myers,
S. N. Derrick,
Moses Merick,
David J. Ely,
Joseph Morrison,
Wm. H. Popham,
B. C. Morris, Jr.,
Ezra Nye,
Henry J. Cammann,
Thomas Lord,
Preston H. Hodges,
J. B. Griffin.

B. C. MORRIS, President.

THOMAS LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Sec'y.

---

WALDEN & McILVAINE,
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

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THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY,
NO. 21 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Continental Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The annual election of Directors will be held at the same place, on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, Feb. 18, and reopened on Monday, Feb. 27.

J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

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EASTPORT MINING COMPANY.

Stockholders in this company are requested to call at the office of Charles D. Gibson, No. 54 William-st., New-York, and sign the agreement unanimously adopted at a meeting at which four-fifths of the stock was represented. The time to sign is limited to March 1, and all stockholders not signing before that time will lose their interest in the company's property. By order of the trustees.

RICHARD VOSE, Secretary.

---

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

---

OFFICE OF THE PERIGO GOLD MINING AND TUNNEL COMPANY, NO. 90 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WALL-ST., Feb. 15, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company, for the election of seven Trustees to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at their office, MONDAY, March the 6th, at 12 o'clock at noon, and the polls will be kept open one hour.

The transfer books will be closed ten days previous to the election.

C. McCAULEY, Secretary.

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NOTICE.—BOOKS FOR THE REGISTRY AND transfer of stock in the Cary Improvement Company, have been opened at the office of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company in the city of New-York. Stockholders desiring to have their shares thus registered, will forward their certificates to the office of the company, No. 28 Milk-st., Boston, for proper discharge to New-York books. By order of Directors.

S. A. DIX, Secretary

BOSTON, Feb., 1865.

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AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE stockholders of the NEW-JERSEY CONSOLIDATED COPPER COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, No. 68 Wall-street, on SATURDAY, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

H. M. BARKLIE, Secretary.

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FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS five per cent. coupon bonds, due in 1894; interest and Principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & Co., No. 17 Wall-st.

---

$100,000 OF LONG DOCK ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY Seven per Cent. Bonds for sale, in sums to suit, by LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 22 William-st.

---

FOR SALE—FIVE SHARES OF SPRING MOUNtain Coal Company Stock—par value $100—at $85. Apply to WM. HENRY MILLER, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 72.

---

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE LAND SCRIP purchased and for sale.
UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS sold at a discount of 3 to 4½ per cent., by
C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 35 Pine-st.

---

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

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## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1865.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., out of the next earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, 23d inst.

The transfer books will be closed on THURSDAY, 16th inst., and reopened on FRIDAY, 24th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

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DIVIDEND.—HUIDEKOPER PETROLEUM OIL CO. of New-York. The trustees of this company have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday the 20th of February inst., at the office of the company, No. 23 William-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 21st inst. inclusive.

L. M. HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1865.

## DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

SAFEST AND CHEAPEST SYSTEM OF INSURANCE.

FOURTH CONSECUTIVE SCRIP DIVIDEND OF SIXTY PER CENT.

**WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY**

NO. 172 BROADWAY, corner Maiden-lane,

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1865.

CASH CAPITAL..........................$400,000

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, Feb. 1, 1865...$660,000

A DIVIDEND OF (10) TEN PER CENT.

is this day declared, payable on demand in cash to stockholders.

Also, an Interest Dividend of (6) SIX PER CENT. on outstanding Scrip, payable 15th March, in cash.

ALSO,

A Scrip Dividend of (60) SIXTY PER CENT. on the earned Premiums of Policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st January, 1865. BEING THE FOURTH CONSECUTIVE SCRIP DIVIDEND OF SIXTY PER CENT. DECLARED BY THIS COMPANY SINCE ITS ADOPTION OF THE PARTICIPATING SYSTEM. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after 15th March prox.

GEO. C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.
WM. A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary.

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ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 1 PINE-ST.; JAN. 26, 1865.

The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable (free of Government tax) on the 1st day of February, 1865.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

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FIRST DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a DIVIDEND of TWO PER CENT, free of Government tax, payable March 1, 1865. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 28th February, inclusive.

JAMES M. WESTERVETT, Treasurer.

Feb. 14, 1865.

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THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY will pay its Twenty-third Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, on and after Feb. 20, 1865. New-York stockholders will be paid by Henry Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company; Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State Bank; Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank; Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego.

Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.

LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OSWEGO, Feb. 6, 1865.

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DIVIDEND.

UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION.

Office No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Association, held at the office of Messrs Wed W. Clarke & Co., a dividend of 1 and ½ per cent. on the capital stock of the company ($10,000,000,) was declared (equal to 6 per cent. on the original subscription,) payable on the 20th inst., at the office of the company.

The transfer-books of the company will remain closed until March 1.

G. H. BISSELL, President.

W. R. FOSDICK, Treasurer.

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OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that the following resolution was this day adopted by the Board of Directors of said company:

*Resolved*, That a dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, be declared by this company out of its net earnings for the last six months upon the Preferred and Common Stock, payable at the office of M. K. Jesup & Company, No. 59 Exchange-place, agents for the company in New-York City, on the 25th day of February, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours, on the 11th day of February, on which day the books will be closed and be opened on the 27th instant for transfers.

WM. H. LARRABEE, Secretary.

---

OFFICE OF SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a half (3½) per cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand. By order.

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.—OPEN EVERY DAY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government tax) allowed. Money deposited on or before March 1 will draw interest from that date.

JAMES C. STONEALL, President.

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

## SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 8.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 15.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 22.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 1.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 8.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief Cabin Passage | $132 50 |
| Second Cabin Passage | 80 00 |

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief Cabin Passage | $112 50 |
| Second Cabin Passage | 65 00 |

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

---

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| WASHINGTON | 3,204 tons | 900-horse power |
| LAFAYETTE | 3,204 tons | 900-horse power |
| EUROPE | (Afloat) | 900-horse power |
| FRANCE | (Afloat) | 900-horse power |
| NAPOLEON III | (Building) | 1,100-horse power |

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE........WEDNESDAY..........March 1.
WASHINGTON......WEDNESDAY..........March 29.

First Cabin, (including table wine)................$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)..........$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

*Medical attendance free of charge.*

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)

At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

---

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.

THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS, JOHN J. ROE, President,

is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.

This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.

J. EAGER, Agent, No. 41 Broad-st.

---

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON........SATURDAY........Feb. 18
ETNA..........................SATURDAY........Feb. 25
CITY OF BOSTON........SATURDAY........March 4

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $80 | Steerage | $30 |
| First Cabin to London | 85 | Steerage to London | 34 |
| First Cabin to Paris | 95 | Steerage to Paris | 40 |
| First Cabin to Hamburg | 90 | Steerage to Hamburg | 37 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

## SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Will sail as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MORNING STAR | Nelson | Saturday, Feb. 18. |
| GUIDING STAR | Knapp | Saturday, Feb. 25. |
| EVENING STAR | Bell | Saturday, March 4. |
| MORNING STAR | Nelson | Saturday, March 18 |
| GUIDING STAR | Knapp | Saturday, March 25 |
| EVENING STAR | Bell | Saturday, April 1. |
| DAY STAR | (Building.) | |

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

---

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

| Ship. | Tons. | Commander. |
|---|---|---|
| QUEEN—building | 3,412 | ........... |
| ENGLAND—building | 3,430 | ........... |
| SCOTLAND—building | 3,430 | ........... |
| ERIN | 3,310 | Grace. |
| HELVETIA | 3,315 | Prowse. |
| PENNSYLVANIA | 2,872 | Grogan. |
| VIRGINIA | 2,876 | Lewis. |
| LOUISIANA | 2,165 | Asplitt. |

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA..............SATURDAY, March 11 AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

---

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN STEERAGE RATES.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

Feb. 23..........OCEAN QUEEN..................WEIR.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
March 3..............NORTH STAR..................SLOCUM.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
March 13..........COSTA RICA..................TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN CITY.)

For freight or passage, apply to D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

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FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Feb. 27, and SATURDAY, March 25.

Passage money to Nassau............................$45
Passage money to Havana............................$50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Passengers must have passports.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

---

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP EAGLE, Capt. LAWRENCE, Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Feb. 29.

N. B.—All passengers must procure passports before securing passage.

---

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—Short route, low prices.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. BABCOCK, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

## RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETSER, General Superintendent.

J. C. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

---

PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD,

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.

Leave Perth Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.

Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10 and 6:20 P. M.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 21, 1865.

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CHANGE OF TIME.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

From foot Murray-st., daily at 3½ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.

Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days. Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 9 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Tom's River, &c.

Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11.15 A. M.

---

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

---

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Tickets may be procured at the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn. Baggage checked from the residence to all points on this road and its connections.

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LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M., 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superindent.

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NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

Nov. 1, 1864.

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HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Jan. 23, 1865, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. Small cars will be run between Chambers and 30th-st. stations. Sunday train 6 P. M.

J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

## STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE, VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.

THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,

AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."

The magnificent steamer COMMONWEALTH,

ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

The elegant steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK,

ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS, AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

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REMOVAL.

The Peoples' Line, "New-Jersey Steamboat Company, have removed from the foot of Cortlandt-st. to their spacious new offices, Pier No. 41, south side Canal-st., where on the opening of navigation, they will be happy to transport passengers and freight as heretofore.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1865.

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FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M.; Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

---

SEWING MACHINES—ALL THE BEST SEWING-MACHINES (new) for sale and to rent. Also, Machines bought, exchanged and repaired.

P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway, New-York.

## THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE QUOTA OF NEW-YORK.

15,000

VOLUNTEERS WANTED FOR NEW-YORK COUNTY.

INCREASED BOUNTIES AND HAND-MONEY.

At a meeting of the County Committee on Volunteering, held on Saturday, Feb. 11, 1865,

Present—ORISON BLUNT, Chairman,
Hon. M. T. BRENNAN, Esq., Comptroller,
Hon. ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
Hon. WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
Hon. WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.

On motion of Supervisor William M. Tweed, it was unanimously

*Resolved*, That the county pay for a one-year recruit three hundred ($300) dollars bounty and fifty ($50) dollars hand-money.

For a two-year recruit four hundred ($400) dollars bounty and seventy-five ($75) dollars hand-money.

For a three-year recruit six hundred ($600) dollars bounty and one hundred ($100) dollars hand-money.

BOUNTIES.

FOR THREE-YEAR RECRUITS.

| | |
|---|---|
| County | $600 |
| Government | 300 |
| Total | $900 |

FOR TWO-YEAR RECRUITS.

| | |
|---|---|
| County | $400 |
| Government | 200 |
| Total | $600 |

FOR ONE-YEAR RECRUITS.

| | |
|---|---|
| County | $300 |
| Government | 100 |
| Total | $400 |

The Bounty to be paid to the recruit in his own hand, as provided in section five (5) of the State Law relating to Bounties, (viz: Assembly bill No. 115 of 1865,) and the hand money to be paid to the person who may present the recruit.

By order of the committee,

CORNELIUS CORSON, Clerk.

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NOTICE OF THE COMING

# DRAFT.

Gentlemen wishing to put in Substitutes in advance of a draft, can be supplied without delay with one, two or three-years' alien or veteran, at a lower figure than after the draft has taken place.

Apply at the MERCHANTS', BANKERS' AND GENERAL VOLUNTEER AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITING ASSOCIATION, No. 422 Broadway, New-York.

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1,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED BY THE NEW-YORK STATE VOLUNTEER COMPANY.

$650 cash for one-year volunteers.
$650 cash for one-year substitutes.
$700 cash for three-year substitutes.

Call on the Supervisors, at the Denslow Hotel, near depot, Yonkers, New-York, and get free transportation. Trains leave 30th-st., 7:30, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 12 M., and 2 P. M. No men examined Saturdays.

Sixteen miles to Yonkers; fare 40 cents.

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MILITARY AND NAVAL BANKING OFFICE.

L. BROWN & CO., NO. 2 PARK-PLACE.

Under Broadway Bank.

Officers' accounts cashed, ordnance and clothing returns made out, and clearances obtained. Discharged soldiers paid all claims collected.

---

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, No. 125 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1865.

TWENTY-SIX CONTRACT SURGEONS are needed in the 25th Army Corps, (colored troops,) serving in Virginia and North Carolina. Applicants for the position can obtain full information at this office. Those whose services prove satisfactory will, at the expiration of three months, be commissioned Assistant Surgeons of colored troops.

(Signed,) W. J. SLOAN, Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Director, Dept. East.

---

NEW-YORK DRAFT INSURANCE OFFICE, No. 247 Broadway, room No. 25. $50,000 capital paid in premiums; insurance against the coming draft. PREMIUM 150 DOLLARS FOR ONE YEAR.

No money to be paid until after the draft.

Insurance effected in each State and district.

N. B.—Agents wanted immediately. Send for circulars.

ALFRED KERSHAW, Proprietor.

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THE DRAFT.—EXEMPTION PAPERS ATTENDED to at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Feb. 7, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Regulating, grading, setting and resetting curb and gutter in West-street from Hoboken-street to Hammond-street.

Regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging in Avenue A from Eighty-fourth to Ninety-third-street.

Flagging Manhattan-street between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River.

Flagging in Broadway from Fifty-fourth to Fifty-ninth-street.

Filling sunken lots in Seventy-eight-street between First and Second avenues.

Filling sunken lots in Fifty-ninth-street between First and Second avenues.

Regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging Little Twelfth-street from Tenth to Eleventh avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of West-street and both sides of the streets intersecting West-street to the extent of half the block east of West-street, from Hoboken to Hammond street.

Also all the lots on both sides of Avenue A, and on both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block on each side of Avenue A, from Eighty-fourth to Ninety-third-street.

Also all the lots on both sides of Manhattan-street, between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River.

Also all the lots on both sides of Broadway, from Fifty-fourth to Fifty-ninth-street.

Also all the lots on Fifty-ninth and Seventy-eighth streets, between First and Second avenues.

Also all the lots on both sides of Little Twelfth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenue, and the lots fronting on Eleventh avenue, east side, to the extent of half the block north and south of Twelfth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to DANIEL E. DELAVAN, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Board of Assessors.

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THE COMMITTEE ON ORDINANCES OF the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room No. 12, City Hall, on FRIDAY next, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering the subject of storing petroleum oil, or other combustible or explosive substances, in large quantities in this city.

All persons interested are hereby notified to be present, without further notification, at the above-mentioned time and place.

JAMES O'BRIEN,
TERENCE FARLEY,
PETER McKNIGHT, } Committee on Ordinances.

## MEETINGS.

PATRIOT ORPHAN HOME.

A meeting under the auspices of the managers and counselors of this benevolent institution, established to provide a home for the destitute children of our deceased and disabled soldiers and sailors, will be held at the Academy of Music on SATURDAY EVENING, the 18th inst., at 8 o'clock. A band will be in attendance, and addresses will be delivered by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., the Hon. WM. M. EVARTS, Rev. WILLIAM ADAMS, D. D., the Hon. JAMES T. BRADY, and Rev. JOSEPH T. DURYEA.

Admission only by tickets, which are limited in number, and may be had without charge, at Randolph's and Appleton's bookstores, and at Caswell & Mack's, under the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

## DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.

NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y., at 8 o'clock. Call for a circular.

---

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES—AT the Academy of Physical Culture, No. 59 West 14th-st., on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Young ladies, misses and masters at 4 P. M. Private evening classes for ladies and gentlemen at 8 o'clock. New classes forming.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENTLEMAN SHORTLY GOING TO Europe wishes to dispose of the general agency, for the City and State of New-York, of a small, new machine, needed in every family. The advertiser will show, from the past, to the satisfaction of applicants, that with a capital of $3,000, over $400 can be made a month, by any man of ordinary capacity. Apply at No. 497 Broadway, in the store.

---

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $25,000, TO TAKE an active interest in a manufacturing business, connected with a standard article of railroad use; none but a person who could command influence with railroad companies need apply. Address Box No. 355 Philadelphia Post-office.

## HOTELS.

HOTEL TO LET—NEAR ERIE AND HUDSON River Railroad depots. Apply, between 12 and 2 o'clock, to C. DENISON, No. 84 Dey-st.

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TONTINE HOTEL—ON EUROPEAN PLAN, corner Broadway and Howard-st.; rooms by the day or week; terms reasonable; open all night.

## AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

BOOTH'S HAMLET,

Now in the THIRTEENTH WEEK

of a career of unbroken succession and undiminished success, and which has been enthroned by the enthusiastic fiat of the people and the press as

A PERMANENT INSTITUTION,

is presented EVERY NIGHT,

with ITS SPLENDID CAST

and SUPERB SCENERY.

"ONE OF THE NOBLEST PIECES OF DRAMATIC ART EVER SEEN IN ANY LAND OR IN ANY AGE. WE TRUST IT WILL NOT BE WITHDRAWN UNTIL EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN THE COMMUNITY HAS SEEN IT."—*New-York Herald.*

Doors open at 6¾; commences at 7½. Seats may be secured for any number of days in advance.

THE GRAND MATINEE OF BOOTH'S HAMLET

will take place on SATURDAY, THE 18TH.

Doors open at 1 o'clock P. M.; performance commences at 1½ o'clock, enabling families from Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Staten Island and the adjacent cities on the Philadelphia, Hudson River, Harlem and New-Haven lines to reach home in seasonable time. Seats may be secured, as usual, in advance.

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IRVING HALL.

GRAND CONCERT.

THEODORE THOMAS'

THIRD SYMPHONIE SOIREE,

On SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, at 8.

Soloists.

Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS,

the celebrated Contralto (her first appearance in three years).

Mr. S. B. MILLS,
Mr. E. MOLLENHAUER,
Mr. F. BERGNER.

A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY PERFORMERS.

Conductor.............................THEO. THOMAS

TICKETS $1 50 EACH.

Can be obtained at Steinway & Sons, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st; at Beer & Schirmer's No. 701 Broadway; at Hall & Sons, No. 543 Broadway; at Pond & Co's., No. 547 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co's., 98 Spring-st.

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THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

SATURDAY, Feb. 18, at 8 o'clock P. M.,

LA CAGNOTTE, OU LES PROVINCIAUX A PARIS, Comedy Vaudeville, in five acts, by Labiche & Delacour.

Theatre Office, No. 678 Broadway, ground floor.

## MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 62 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

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MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

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CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE—IN CHANCERY.—It was clearly proved before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, by affidavits from eminent hospital physicians in London, that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—*See Times*, Jan. 12, 1864. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, which is affirmed by medical testimonials to be the most efficacious medicine ever discovered for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c. No home should be without it. J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., London, sole manufacturer. Observe particularly, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp. Agent, New-York, Mr. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

---

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

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DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

---

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause, Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions: address Box 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

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DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

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IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, informs ladies that "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION" is for every lady, but more particularly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., and No. 1 Vesey-st.

---

THE NEW PHRENOLOGICAL HEAD, with all the organs approved, by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, may be had of all druggists. Two sizes, price 75 cents and $1 50.

---

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lots of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EXCELSIOR MUSIC FOR VIOLIN, FLUTE, FIFE OR CORNET.

Only the newest and most popular tunes. "Gen. Sherman's Advance," quickstep; "The Dark Girl Dressed in Blue;" Paris Waltz; Wilmington Hornpipe; "I'm a Young Man from the Country;" Opera, Faust; "Young Eph's Lament," &c. Ten different books, 15 cents each, mailed. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Every description. Send stamp for price-list.

FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

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DUMAS IS COMING.

See him portrayed in the AMERICAN MONTHLY for March. Other contents—George M. Dallas, The Pulpit and the Bar, Patriotism of Lycurgus, Observations on Horseback, Tea Leaves, Lima and Pizarro's Remains, Fate, City Cousins, Verandah, etc., etc.

Office, No. 37 Park-row, and American News Co.

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GENERAL PATTERSON'S NARRATIVE OF THE CAMPAIGN IN THE VALLEY OF THE SHENANDOAH, in 1861. I have the above for sale. Every person should read it. It will satisfy the most prejudiced that General PATTERSON'S vindication is complete. Price $1. No. 419 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

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100 CARD PORTRAITS OF AMERICAN actresses for 15 cents; colored, 25 cents; secret life pictures for private studio, 15 cents each, or $1 50 per doz.; also, books, playing cards, fancy valentines, cigar cases, and sporting articles of every description, at the very lowest prices. Send stamp for catalogue, and address HUGO RUCHE, New-York Post-office.

## ANNIVERSARIES.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—The annual celebration of the Birthday of Washington, by the pupils of the Cooper Union, will take place on MONDAY, Feb. 20. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.

Admission by tickets, which may be obtained free on application at the office or reading-room.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

## AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

GRAND GALA WEEK.

AFTERNOON AT 3.

JESSIE VERE;

OR, THE WANDERER'S RETURN.

To conclude with the laughable farce,

THE STAGE-STRUCK YANKEE.

Great Dancing Giraffe.........................TONY DENIER

EVENING AT 7½,

AZUCENA;

OR, THE GIPSY'S VENGEANCE.

MORNING AT 11,

PUNCH AND JUDY.

WALTER'S LIFE-SIZE FIGURES OF THE JAPANESE NOBILITY,

dressed in the rich costumes of the HIGHEST DIGNITARIES OF THE EMPIRE.

WAX FIGURES, TAKEN FROM LIFE, OF MRS. GEN. TOM THUMB AND BABY.

PROF. HUTCHINGS—LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.

TWO FAT WOMEN—LIVING SKELETON, GIANT BOY—8 FEET.

WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS.

TWO GLASS STEAM-ENGINES IN MOTION.

CIRCASSIAN GIRL, DWARF, ALBINO BOY, LIVING OTTERS, FRENCH MOVING FIGURES, AQUARIA, MENAGERIE, &c.

Admission 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

The great local drama by Miss LAURA KEENE, which cost one thousand dollars, will be produced Monday 20.

---

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

TO-NIGHT,

Brougham's great Comedy

THE GAME OF LIFE,

which was received on its first representation with immense applause, will be performed

FOR THE SECOND TIME.

SATURDAY, (third time,) THE GAME OF LIFE.

MONDAY—OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.

TUESDAY—Mr. CHARLES FISHER'S BENEFIT, (never acted here,) Tom Taylor's popular Comedy, STILL WATERS RUN DEEP, and the excellent farce of HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS. Sheridan Knowles' fine play of the HUNCHBACK is in rehearsal. The great domestic drama THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN will shortly be produced, (first time in this theatre,) with A GREAT CAST, NEW SCENERY, DRESSES AND APPOINTMENTS. In consequence of the rehearsals necessary for the efficient representation of the BENEFIT PLAYS, the production of the NEW DRAMA is for the present postponed. Doors open at 7¼; overture at 7¾.

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WALLACK'S.

BENEFIT OF MR. CHARLES FISHER.

TUESDAY, Feb. 21.

NEVER ACTED HERE,

Tom Taylor's popular comedy,

STILL WATERS RUN DEEP,

and the excellent farce of

HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS.

Box-book now open.

---

CONCERT OF SACRED AND SECULAR MUSIC,

AT THE SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of 2d-av. and 11th st.,

By the Choir, assisted by eminent musical talent, For the Benefit of the Church,

On FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, beginning at ¼ before 8.

Tickets, Twenty-five Cents.

Prof. J. FRANK AUSTEN, Pianist.
Mr J. A. HOLDEN, Conductor.

## INSTRUCTION.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

A Boarding-School for boys, 16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson. Circulars at W. H. Arthur & Co.'s, No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or address

BENJAMIN MASON, Principal.

---

MRS. JOHN LORD (MISS TUCKER) RECEIVES into her family a limited number of young ladies to educate, assisted by competent resident teachers, and by eminent professors from New-York.

STAMFORD, CONN.

REFERENCES.—Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Bishop of Connecticut; Rev. Walter Mitchell, Stamford, Conn.; Capt. Wm. Skiddy, Stamford, Conn.; Francis Skiddy, Esq., New-York, &c., &c.

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SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT Greenwich, on the Sound; instruction given in all the branches of a thorough English education, with special attention to languages and literature. Circulars may be obtained by applying to the Principal, Miss H. G. CREAMER, Greenwich, Connecticut.

WANTED—An assistant teacher for drawing and mathematics. Apply as above.

---

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AFFORDS the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French conversation and Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents daily, without extra charge. A new gymnasium, costing $6,000. Seventeen instructors. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M. Principal, Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y.

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MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its next session March 23, 1865. Its superior facilities and character are well known, and its usual salubrity is confidently expected. For circulars, or further information, address REV. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

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DR. DIO LEWIS' LIGHT GYMNASTICS are taught Tuesdays and Fridays, at No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st., by Miss F. G. MANKIN, recent graduate of the Normal Institute for Physical Culture, Boston. Circulars can be obtained at any time by application at the academy. Entrance No. 10, third floor.

---

DR. JOHN B. MOORE'S MATHEMATICAL, French and English School, No. 923 Broadway, corner 21st-St., will commence the second session Feb. 1. Pupils thoroughly prepared by competent teachers for business or college. Semi-annual examinations. Inspection invited.

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MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—(Classical, Commercial and French,) No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square.

GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

---

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GT. BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars. JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

---

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 212 5th-av. GEO. C. ANTHON.

## TEACHERS.

WANTED—IN A YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, a resident governess to teach the usual branches of the English in the primary department, and to take an interest in the government of the pupils after school hours. Apply for two days at Nos. 173 and 175 West 39th-st.

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A YOUNG LADY ACCUSTOMED TO GOOD society, who is obliged to exert herself in consequence of the death of her parents, desires a situation as resident governess for young children; no objections to go out of the city. Address L. A., Box No. 111 *Times* Office, for three days.

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ANY ONE WANTING A TEACHER OF the English branches, with rudiments of French and music, teaching half a day in exchange for board, will address a line to Miss M. J. T., No. 151 East 30th-st. References required.

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MILITARY INSTRUCTOR.—WANTED, AN unmarried gentleman (a graduate of West Point preferred) to take charge of the Military Department, and to teach mathematics, in a first-class boarding-school. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

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A YOUNG LADY GRADUATE OF NORMAL School of Albany, wishes a situation in a family, to teach English and drawing; will also teach juniors in music. Address C. E. P., Madalin, N. Y.

## LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION.—UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS LOST.—All persons are cautioned against negotiating the following described certificates, which having been mailed on the 1st inst., in a registered letter addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, United States, have miscarried in the mail. The certificates were all indorsed "Payable to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, for redemption," and payment has been stopped.

Six certificates of $1,000 each, numbers 93,978, 93,979, 93,980, 93,998, 93,999, 94,000.

Six certificates of $5,000 each, numbers 37,648, 37,949, 37,974, 37,975, 37,976, 37,977, in all twelve certificates, amounting to thirty-six thousand dollars, and all due on the 4th February, 1865.

CHARLES G. ROCKWOOD, Cashier.

NEWARK BANKING CO., Newark, N. J., Feb. 8, 1865.

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STOLEN—FROM THE SAVINGS BANK IN THIS place, last night, THREE NEW-LONDON CITY BONDS, Nos. 62, 63 and 64, each $1,000, payable July 1, 1867, with coupons numbered to correspond with the bonds, payable 1st of January and 1st of July, at the Union Bank, New-London.

The public are cautioned against purchasing them, as payment has been stopped. A liberal reward will be paid for their recovery or detection of the thief.

J. TRACY, Treasurer.

WILLIAMANTIC, Conn., Feb. 1, 1865.

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$30 REWARD.—LOST ON SATURDAY EVENING going to the French theatre, (Niblo's) a black onyx BREASTPIN with the letters D P on the surface in brilliants, the under side filled with light brown hair braided, covered with glass and with an inscription around the edge. Any person returning the same to No. 21 East 22d-st., will receive the above reward.

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LOST—IN THE MAIL OF THE 11TH INSTANT, from Providence, R. I., 250 Shares QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, Stock Certificates, No. 4,436, 100 shares; No. 4,437, 100 shares; No. 4,438, 50 shares. Name of Samuel G. Arnold. Transfer stopped. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same. WARD & CO., No. 54 Wall-st.

Feb. 14, 1865.

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LOST—A MEMORIAL SIGNET RING. MOTTO—"Imitree quum Invidere." The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the office of the Brevoort House, 5th-av., corner 8th-st.

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LOST—ON THURSDAY NIGHT, FEB. 9TH, IN going from Lexington-av., near 23d-st., to 34th-st., near 8th-av., a THREAD LACE SHAWL. A suitable reward will be paid upon returning it to No. 337 West 34th-st.

## FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE MATTRESSES, Bedding, Looking Glasses, &c., cheapest at SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 283 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money. Goods [illegible]

## AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

Director...............................MAX MARETZEK

TO-NIGHT, ERNANI.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Feb. 17, at 8,

TENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.

Verdi's most celebrated and popular opera of

ERNANI. ERNANI. ERNANI,

with a most extraordinary brilliant cast, including

SIGNORA CAROZZI-ZUCCHI,

for the first time in her celebrated character of Elvira.

SIGNOR MACCAFERRI,

his first appearance this season.

SIGNOR BELLINI, in his great role of Carlo V.

SIGNOR SUSINI, in his celebrated character of Sylva.

Conductor....................MR. CARL BERGMANN

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, Feb. 18,

GRAND GALA MATINEE.

Positively only time at a matinee of Auber's new version of FRA DIAVOLO.

NEXT WEEK—FORZA DEL DESTINO.

The sale of secured seats and tickets will commence this morning at the box-office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No 701 Broadway, at Pond & Co's, No. 547 Broadway, and Root, Anthony & Co.'s, corner Nassau and Pine sts.

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA MATINEE.

Director...............................MAX MARETZEK.

TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, Feb. 18,

GRAND GALA MATINEE,

when will be presented, for the first time, and only time at a matinee, Auber's new version of his brilliant opera,

FRA DIAVOLO,

which will be produced in the most superb style, with its splendid mise en scene and complete cast.

Admission to all parts of the house

ONE DOLLAR ONLY. NO RESERVED SEATS.

Doors open at 12; to commence at 1 o'clock.

Tickets can now be had at the regular ticket offices, and at the principal music stores and hotels.

---

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 7½

Lessee and Manager.....................WM. WHEATLEY

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Feb. 17,

First appearance during the present engagement of the distinguished artiste,

MRS. F. W. LANDER, formerly MISS DAVENPORT.

in her celebrated character of the COUNTESS,

in the late Sheridan Knowles' beatiful play in five acts of LOVE.

Mr. CHAS. POPE..........as..........Huon the Serf

Messrs. Nunan, Hagan, Beeks, Barry, Danvers, Blaisdell

Madames Farren, Skerrett, Reeves, Burk, &c., &c.

TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) (second time) LOVE.

MONDAY EVENING,

MRS. F. W. LANDER

will appear in the Comedy of the THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM

sustaining her favorite character of LETITIA HARDY.

MR. W. WHEATLEY, first time in this Theatre, as DORICOURT.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

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BROADWAY THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 7½.

LAST NIGHTS OF Mr. J. E. OWENS as PAUL PRY,

Which he has personated to crowded audiences FOR FOUR WEEKS.

A "RUN" NEVER EQUALED IN AMERICA.

"His humor is real, and rich, and sympathetic; and his style is at the same time broad and precise. The New-York stage has witnessed other personations of Paul Pry, more thoroughly elaborated and more precisely finished, but none more mirthful and ludicrous since the days of Burton."—*N. Y. Albion.*

TWENTY-FOURTH NIGHT OF PAUL PRY.

FIFTY-FIRST NIGHT OF LIVE INDIAN.

MONDAY, Feb. 20,

MR. OWENS in his great specialty, FORTY WINKS, and TOODLES.

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HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 7½.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING.

GRAND MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE NEW AND GORGEOUS COMIC PANTOMIME,

WITH NEW SCENERY, DRESSES, SUPERB APPOINTMENTS, AND GRAND BALLET.

ALL THE BRILLIANT ACCESSORIES OF A SPLENDID SPECTACULAR PIECE,

unexampled in the ANNALS OF THE ARENA.

A NEW VERSION OF AN OLD STORY:

HARLEQUIN MOTHER GOOSE;

OR,

THE FAIRY LEGEND OF THE GOLDEN EGG.

NEW AND STARTLING TRICKS, TRANSFORMATIONS, WONDERS OF MAGIC DIABLERIE,

in which the vast resources of the Mammoth Hippotheatronic company will be employed.

ADMITTED BY PRESS AND PUBLIC TO BE THE GREATEST PANTOMIMIC ACHIEVEMENT EVER PRESENTED IN AMERICA.

PEALS OF APPLAUSE AND SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER.

THE GREAT PANTOMIME

will be preceded every evening, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, by the GRAND EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC performances of THE MATCHLESS STAR TROUPE

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VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE, AND GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION,

NOS. 539 AND 541 BROADWAY.

OPEN DAILY, FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.

THE LIVING GIRAFFE,

THE ENORMOUS ELEPHANT HANNIBAL,

THE ABYSSINIAN IBEX, or MT. SINIA JAAL,

an extraordinary animal, just arrived.

THE WHITE POLAR BEAR,

CAMELS AND DROMEDARIES,

and an unparalleled collection of RARE BEASTS AND BIRDS

may be seen throughout the Day and Evening.

THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY

at 11½ A. M., 3, and 8½ P. M., introducing the INTELLECTUAL APE, SIGNOR VICTOR,

THE ELEPHANT TIPPOO SAIB,

AND HIGHLY-TRAINED PONIES, MONKEYS, MULES, LIONS, TIGERS, AND LEOPARDS.

ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.

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HELLER EXTRAORDINARY THIS WEEK—SALLE DIABOLIQUE, NO. 585 BROADWAY.

THIRTY-NINTH TRIUMPHAL WEEK.

HELLER'S 8—M'S.

HELLER WITH MIRIFIC MAGIC.
HELLER WITH MELLIFLUOUS MUSIC.
HELLER WITH MIMETIC MINSTRELS.
HELLER WITH A MILLILOQUENT MONODRAME.
ALL OF HELLER'S CHEF-D'ŒUVRES.

Revival by request for one week only, of HELLER'S Droll Wooden Minstrels. HELLER'S three Solos on Steinway's piano. A Concertina Solo by Mr. A. SEDGWICK. Every evening at 8. Doors open at 7½. Matinee WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 P. M.

In preparation, and will shortly be produced, a Preter-Natural Spectral Phenomenon.

## MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

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STEINWAY & SONS

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

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THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

Is admitted the best Piano-forte made, because the maker, besides being a practical mechanic of long experience, is also a thorough musician, thus combining advantages possessed by no other manufacturer in the United States. Such is the testimony of S. B. Mills, Robert Heller, Geo. F. Bristow, Wm. Mason, C. Jerome Hopkins, Charles Fradel, Max Maretzek, Carl Anschutz, John Zundle, Maurice Strakosch, Giovani Sconcia, Edward and Henry Mollenhauer, Louis Schreiber, Emil and Fred Braudeis, W. R. Bassford, Theo. Moelling, and every good musician in the United States. Warerooms No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

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MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.—THIRTY GOLD OR SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums, have been awarded to us within a few years for THE BEST instruments of this class. Over two hundred of the most distinguished musicians of New-York and other principal cities declare that the instruments of our make excel all others. See particulars in circulars. Salesrooms, No. 7 Mercer-st., New-York. In March, will remove to No. 596 Broadway.)

MASON BROTHERS.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1829.—RAVEN & BACON, piano manufacturers, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. Our pianos have been favorably known in this market for nearly forty years, and by the continued introduction of improvements they are kept up to the age in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our instruments and prices before making their selections. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

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FORTY PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS, at wholesale or retail. New 7-octave Pianos for $250. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. 10,000 sheets of Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cent per page. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.

HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

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ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS—WITH PATENT improvements, the best in use; also melodeons and pianos at bargains.

G. G. SAXE, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

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WANTED—A COMPETENT ORGANIST FOR A Protestant church in Brooklyn; one who is familiar with the Episcopal service preferred. Address A. O., Box 115 *Times* Office, giving real name and references.

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PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—Sole depot for Pelonbet's superior Harmoniums wholesale and retail. Prices $100 to $600. Instruments to let. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

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CUMMINGS & JENNYS, PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, No. 726 Broadway. New and second-hand Pianos very low for cash.

## THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

*[Continued from the First Page.]*

service of Europe for the East Indies, and have about all the carrying trade for passengers and high-priced merchandise. If this measure is adopted, it will be regarded by the commercial world as the premonition of a disposition to recognize the claims and appreciate the benefits of a growing commerce, which, if properly fostered, will soon give us maritime supremacy on every sea.

Mr. Cole, of California, argued the importance of the measure. It would give the United States advantages equal to those possessed by England or any other nation. The trade of the East had enriched every country which had engaged in it, and it was capable of indefinite expansion.

The bill was passed by a large majority.

### MINNESOTA RAILROADS.

The House also passed a bill extending the time for the completion of certain railroads in Minnesota, which had been granted public lands.

### TO REGULATE THE MUSTERING OUT OF REGIMENTS.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, (Union,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution that in every case where a regiment or battalion is mustered out of service by reason of the expiration of its term, the Secretary of War is authorized to cause to be immediately mustered out such non-commissioned officers and privates who, during the years 1862 and 1863, were enlisted with the understanding that they were to serve only for the unexpired term; Provided, that such persons first take an oath that they enlisted with the distinct understanding and assurance that they were to serve for the unexpired term.

### THE AMENDATORY INTERNAL REVENUE BILL.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the Amendatory Internal Revenue Bill.

A debate took place on an amendment heretofore offered by Mr. Hooper, proposing to increase the rates of taxation on notes of circulation, in order to restrain over-issues.

Mr. Dawes said he was originally opposed to the national banking system. But as it had now been accepted by the people, he desired that there should be only one system of currency on the basis of that law.

Messrs. Kernan and Pruyn opposed the amendment.

Mr. Brooks, of New-York, (Dem.,) looked on it as proposing to blot out the State banks. Instead of curtailing the currency, as was pretended, it would have the effect of inflating it, thus perpetrating a fraud on the country. He therefore opposed the amendment, and all further encroachments on the rights of the State, the State militia and State courts having already been blotted out.

Mr. Holman said that of the one hundred and eight millions issued under the national banking law, Massachusetts had one-fourth. He submitted whether the amendment was not for the purpose of conforming the country at large to the interests which had been secured by Massachusetts.

Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, (Union,) explained that the banking capital of Massachusetts was sixty millions, not one-half of which was in national banks.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, (Union,) opposed the amendment. It proposed to lay hands on the banking institutions of the States.

After further debate various amendments were offered and rejected, among them one by Mr. Wilson, that no national bank association after it shall have received from the Comptroller of the Currency any of its notes, shall pay out the notes of any State bank or banking association, nor shall any State bank or banking association issue or pay out any of its own notes or those of any other State bank or banking association after the 1st day of June, 1865. This was rejected—yeas 49, nays 65.

Mr. Hooper's amendment was finally disagreed to, leaving the tax on banks and banking associations as it now stands in the law.

The amendment proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means, assessing a duty of five per cent. on all excess of incomes over 600 dollars, and a duty of ten per cent. on the excess over 300 dollars, was amended so as to also collect the duty on incomes derived from bank and other dividends, and to collect ten per cent. only on an excess over 5,000 dollars.

Mr. Ancona, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) offered an amendment that the special income tax shall not apply to incomes of officers of the army or navy for the year 1863, who have since been discharged by reason of disability or wounds, or of the expiration of their term of service; and whenever said tax has been paid it shall be refunded. This was rejected by four majority.

At 4:30 o'clock the committee rose, and the House took a recess until 7 o'clock this evening.

### EVENING SESSION.

### SUBSTITUTE BROKERAGE IN THE DISTRICT.

On motion of Mr. Grider, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire whether persons have not been sold out of jail to substitute-brokers; if so, how many, and who obtained the money.

### THE PHILADELPHIA PORT OF ENTRY.

On motion of Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) the House took up and passed the Senate bill extending the ports of entry and delivery of the District of Philadelphia, so as to be bounded on the River Delaware by Frankford Creek on the north, and Broad-street on the south.

### THE AMENDATORY INTERNAL REVENUE BILL.

The House went into Committee on the Amendatory Internal Revenue Bill.

The section providing a duty of six cents a pound on cotton till July 1, 1866, and after that date five cents, payable in coin, having been read—

Mr. Stevens moved to strike out the words "payable in coin," saying this section was perpetuating the error of paying interest on public securities, and the payments of customs in coin. We should not depreciate, by enactment, the currency of the country.

Mr. Brooks concurred in the view expressed by the gentleman from Pennsylvania. The effect of the section would be to increase speculation in gold, by the increased demand.

Messrs. Morrill, of Vermont, (Union,) and Kasson, of Iowa, (Union,) severally maintained that while we have to pay specie on public securities, it was the duty of Congress either to repudiate the contracts of the United States, or provide means to meet our obligations.

Mr. Stevens knew nobody who desired to violate our contracts. If the gentleman from Iowa (Kasson) intended an insinuation, the argument was unworthy of the cause they were discussing. If we have made a bad bargain, we should stand by it. He wanted no more gold-bearing bonds issued. We shall receive, next year, from eighty to one hundred millions in gold from customs—enough to meet our obligations.

Mr. Kasson replying, said it was the duty of Congress to see that the Treasury was strong to meet its obligations. Better have forty millions over than five millions too little. We are importing less than we were last year, and we may not obtain from customs as much coin as we may need during the next fiscal year to meet our obligations.

Mr. Brooks said that to-day it was proposed to tax cotton in specie. To-morrow it would be proposed to demand specie for petroleum, and next day it would be urged on the hop and wheat of the West, and the hay of New England. If more revenue in specie was the object, why not raise it in a tariff bill and not by excise?

Mr. Morrill urged the Committee not to strike out the requirement "payable in coin."

Mr. Stevens said 30,000 spindles in his town had stopped within the last month; and now, when there was a chance to get cotton in order to revive suspended manufactures, the gentleman (Mr. Morrill) proposed to crush out the industry of the country.

Mr. Stevens' amendment to strike out "payable in coin" was adopted.

Mr. Miller, of New-York, (Union,) proposed a duty of eight cents per pound on cotton. It was estimated that $300,000,000 would be derived from tariff and internal revenue, but our expenditures were $800,000,000 annually. Therefore, the people demanded additional taxation.

Mr. Kernan, of New-York, (Dem.,) said he did not know of the people demanding additional taxation, while they were willing to contribute to the support of Government. Five cents a pound was as much as cotton would bear.

Mr. Miller's amendment was rejected by one majority.

Mr. Holman offered a new section to refund to persons entitled to receive the same, the tax paid on the manufacture of molasses from sorghum. He said the Commissioner admitted that he had made a mistake in assessing this tax, but will not refund the money without being so directed by Congress.

Mr. Morrill said if this amendment were adopted, it would necessitate the duty of going over all the little manufactures of the country.

Mr. Wilson replied that the tax on that article had not everywhere been assessed and collected.

Mr. Stevens remarked that the officer in his district did not assess the tax, and he told the Assessor such duty was not contemplated by the law, and that if any trouble arose, he would stand at his back.

Mr. Holman's amendment was rejected.

Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, (Union,) offered a new section to tax sales one and a half per centum, and pressed the importance of the passage.

Mr. Morrill asked Mr. Boutwell how much a tax of five cents a pound on cotton would yield.

Mr. Boutwell replied he would tell him if the gentleman could state the amount of cotton.

Mr. Morrill said there was in the South six million bales.

Mr. Boutwell remarked that the Lancashire cotton spinners, who knew better than we, estimated the number of bales at three and a half millions.

Mr. Morrill asked how much additional would be derived from incomes.

Mr. Boutwell said five millions.

Mr. Morrill replied the department estimated sixteen millions.

Mr. Garfield said of all taxes, those on sales were the worst, as they clogged the motion of all sorts of materials for sale.

Messrs. Frank, Kasson and Odell advocated the amendment, pending which the committee rose, and the House, at a quarter past ten, adjourned.

### Connecticut Politics.

Middletown, Conn., Thursday, Feb. 16.

Samuel Warner, Esq., of Middletown, was to-day nominated by the Union Convention of the Second Congressional District of Connecticut, as a candidate for Congress.

## AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

### Railroad Projects—Police Regulations in Troy, Albany, &c.—The Capital Question—The Niagara Ship Canal.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

Albany, Thursday, Feb. 16, 1865.

The railroad projects which have been brought to Albany this Winter have thus far been comparatively modest in their effort to get a good place in the business in progress before the Legislature. They have had so much hammering in advance, that those having them in charge have thought it best to keep them back, until there was a turn in some way a little more in their favor. Notices of sundry Broadway Railroad Bills have been given, but the bills themselves have been very timid. Two more notices were given this morning of Broadway Railroad Bills in the Senate. Senator Dutcher put in the usual notice of a bill to permit the Harlem Railroad Company to extend its track. Senator Cozans gave the other notice.

The railroad advocates are becoming more active, and will probably make a venture before the adjournment. Probably they may try a bill or two at least, and get them on the list, ready for action when the Legislature again assembles. The smaller railroad bills for various streets, now before committees, have been kept very quiet and exemplary thus far. The increasing number of those interested in these roads, that frequent the Capitol this week, shows that the railroad men have become uneasy to see the session slipping away and so few members committed to favor the roads.

A crowd of people from Troy, Albany, and the villages adjacent, were engaged to a late hour in the Senate chamber last evening, trying to persuade the the new Committee on Municipal Affairs, that there is need on the one hand, and on the other, that there is no need, of organizing a general police system, for these cities and villages. Another question, that of removing the Capital, has assumed a serious aspect to the people of this vicinity. The agitation of the question is growing in importance.

Factions and division of sentiment are becoming more apparent in the Assembly, as the really important measures of the session press for a decision. The bill which passed the Assembly to-day to legalize the action that has been taken by towns, cities and counties, giving bonds to raise money to pay volunteers, occasioned some excitement and bitter feeling. The bill passed by a very decided majority, (eighty-two to twenty-three,) yet those who did oppose it were more than resolute.

The resolution, disapproving of the bill now before Congress providing for the construction of a ship-canal around Niagara Falls, is a matter which will be sharply contested in the Assembly. It will probably be acted upon this evening. The Senate adopted the resolution this afternoon, only five Senators opposing. There seems to be little doubt that it will pass the Assembly.

The first set speech of the session in the Assembly was delivered last evening, by Mr. Angel, of Cattaraugus. He spoke in favor of the Constitutional Amendment, abolishing slavery. His remarks were clear, methodical and fairly delivered.

Some of the members who live in remote parts of the State are leaving, in anticipation of the adjournment, for a week's vacation, dating from to-morrow.

## STATE LEGISLATURE.

### SENATE.

Albany, Thursday, Feb. 15.

### BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Relative to wharves in New-York, leased to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. A majority report.

To amend the charter of Syracuse.

Providing for a review of the Supreme Court decisions by the Court of Appeals.

To amend the charter of the Transit Insurance Company.

For a railroad in Christopher and other streets, New-York.

To consolidate certain railroads in New-York.

To incorporate the New-York and Brooklyn Disinfecting Company.

By Mr. Cozans—For the construction of a railroad in certain streets and avenues in New-York. This is understood to be the Broadway Railroad Bill.

To amend the charter of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

### BILLS INTRODUCED.

Incorporating the American Phrenological Society.

Incorporating the Lyria Theatre, New-York.

Relative to warehouses and docks in New-York for the storage of infected goods.

Amending the Charter of Brooklyn authorizing Notaries Public of other counties to perform official duties in New-York.

Authorizing horse railroads in this State, except in New-York and Brooklyn, to increase the rate of fare 50 per cent.

### BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the American Railway Literary Union.

Authorizing the manufacture of iron and articles therefrom at the Clinton Prison.

A resolution was adopted instructing our representatives in Congress to oppose the Niagara Ship Canal project.

Recess.

### EVENING SESSION.

### BILLS PASSED.

The second Bounty Bill. This bill is a complement to the Bounty Bill which became a law on the 10th inst. That provides for submitting to the people the question of a State debt to pay bounties. This bill provides for a State tax to the same amount in case the people do not ratify the first law. In other respects the two acts are the same.

The bill providing for taxing bank stock to the individual holders instead of on the capital of banks, was ordered to third reading. Adjourned.

### ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Thursday, Feb. 16.

Mr. Van Buren offered a resolution, requesting the Comptroller of New-York City to report forthwith to the Assembly the several sums of money paid by him during the past year on account of salaries, or for personal services of any character, and the amount of said services rendered in each case.

The resolution lies over.

The Speaker presented a communication from the New-York Chamber of Commerce, transmitting a memorial relative to the transfer of the Battery Extension to the charge of the Pilot Commissioners.

### BILLS INTRODUCED.

For a railroad in Twenty-sixth-street and other streets in New-York.

To amend the act relative to the registry of births, marriages and deaths in New-York.

To enable the Street Inspector of New-York to more effectually discharge his duties.

To regulate the storage of inflammable materials in Brooklyn.

### BILLS PASSED.

To legalize the act of towns and cities heretofore had with reference to raising bounties.

To extend the time for the collection of taxes in Oneida County.

The Governor sent in the report of the Quarantine Commissioners, with a message accompanying the same.

Recess.

### Preventing Accidents on Railroads.

Albany, Thursday, Feb. 16, 1865.

Senator Strong introduced a bill providing that each and every railroad, operated by steam, shall fix and determine, by hours and minutes, the time and departure of the several trains; and shall give public notice thereof, by advertisement, in newspapers; and, whenever the time is to be changed, at least ten days' notice shall be given. All passenger trains shall carry with it sufficient jack-screws and other implements, tools, or appliances sufficient to place on the track any locomotive or car that may have been displaced.

In case of any willful neglect to comply with the provisions proposed in the act, the company shall be liable to any person aggrieved to the amount of loss and damage thereby sustained, and in addition shall pay the sum of $500, one-half of which shall go the person aggrieved, and the other half to the State.

### Gen. Ord Assigned to the Command of the Department of Virginia.

War Department,
Adjutant-General's Office,
Washington, Feb. 6, 1865.

General Orders No. 14.—Maj.-Gen. E. O. C. Ord, United States Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the Department of Virginia.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

### The Seven-Thirty Loan.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Feb. 16.

The subscriptions to the Seven-Thirties received by Jay Cooke to-day amounted to $4,266,800, including one of $1,000,000 from New-York, and one of $200,000 from Cincinnati. There were three thousand one hundred and twenty individual subscriptions of $50 or $100 each.

### Promotion.

Albany, Thursday, Feb. 16.

Lieut.-Col. James F. Hall, First New-York Volunteers, (Engineers,) has been commissioned by His Excellency, Gov. Fenton, as Colonel of that regiment.

## MOVEMENTS UPON WILMINGTON.

### Advance Toward the City—Co-operation of the Army and Navy—Success of the Initiatory Movements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Cape Fear River, Sunday, Feb. 12.

An advance of Gen. Terry's forces in the direction of Wilmington was commenced on the 11th instant. Preparations for this important movement had been making for several days, Gen. Ames' division and Gen. Payne's division of colored troops having had orders to be in readiness with three days' rations. On the 10th inst. a strong reconnoissance was made by two brigades of colored troops, by which we obtained accurate information respecting the nature and strength of the enemy's main line of works. The next morning our forces advanced up the peninsula in two columns, one of which, the right one, commanded by Gen. Ames, consisted of the First and Second Brigades of the First Division and Abbott's brigade of the Second Division. The left column consisted of colored troops, under command of Gen. Payne.

The pickets of the enemy was encountered within a short distance of our outer lines, and were gallantly charged and forced back. In front of Gen. Ames' command, they retreated to a strong position at the southern extremity of Myrtle Sound, protected in front and on the flanks by swampy ground. This position was gallantly assaulted and carried, and sixty-five men belonging to Kirkland's brigade fell into our hands as prisoners.

Equal success attended the operations on the left, where the colored troops drove the enemy from every point which they attempted to hold, captured a line of rifle-pits, and finally pushed them back into their main line of works. The casualties on our side, up to 3 o'clock in the afternoon, did not exceed seventy. Nearly a hundred rebel prisoners were captured.

The advance of our men was materially aided by the active coöperation of Admiral Porter, and by a movement from Smithville on Fort Anderson, by which the attention was directed from our operations on the other side of the river. The *Montgomery* and the *Quaker City*, with other vessels belonging to the outside fleet, were ordered to move along the shore, shelling out the rebels from the woods in advance of our forces. At the same time the *Montauk* and other vessels commenced a long range bombardment of Fort Anderson. The response from the fort was languid and did no damage. No trouble was experienced from the torpedoes, with which the river is said to have been thickly sown. In the course of the afternoon a rebel steamer, perhaps the *Chickamauga*, came down the river and anchored some distance above Fort Anderson, where she commenced communicating with the rebel land forces by means of signals.

The result of the operations of the 11th was the advance of our lines a distance of several miles, and a thorough development of the enemy's strength and the position of their works. This initiatory movement will doubtless be followed up immediately.

Gen. Terry's army was reinforced on the 8th inst. by the arrival of Maj.-Gen. Schofield with the Third Division of the Twenty-third Corps. The first and Third Divisions are expected to arrive in a short time.

Our men are suffering much from the cold weather, having only their dilapidated tents to shelter them from the bleak night air. There is no timber in this vicinity with which they could build huts, and the only way they can keep warm at night is to get up lively dancing parties around the camp fires. This keeps their blood circulating, and serves to beguile the long and comfortless hours of darkness.

### CO-OPEBATION WITH GEN. TERRY.

*From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 13.*

Unofficial intelligence has been received here, *that a force of the enemy, estimated at 20,000 men, have landed at Newbern.* It is believed to be their object to advance at once upon Raleigh, or at least upon our lines of railroad in North Carolina. They are said to have brought with them five locomotives and railroad iron sufficient to lay forty or fifty miles of track.

Grant visited Newbern some days ago, and his visit now appears to have been to plan and arrange this expedition. The force engaged in this movement is, of course, supposed to be part of Thomas' command. We must expect to hear of Thomas in many places, until such time as his whereabouts is definitely ascertained by battle. Newbern is near the mouth of the Neuse River, about 110 miles southeast of Raleigh.

*From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 14.*

A letter from Kinston, dated the 8th inst., in the Raleigh *Confederate*, says: "We have received news here this morning, which is regarded as reliable, to the effect that the enemy are landing in force at Newbern and Morehead City. From all accounts, 20,000 have already arrived, bringing with them five locomotives, and railroad iron sufficient to lay down from 30 to 40 miles of track."

### FROM KINGSTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

A correspondent of the Goldsboro' *State Journal*, writing from Kinston on the 6th instant, says that the people are excited over the news from the front, that Grant and Foster were both at Morehead City last week, and paid Newbern a visit, and that Yankee soldiers are landing along the coast. That 1,500 negroes have been ordered to Newbern for the purpose of rebuilding the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad up to Kinston.

The *Journal*, of the 8th, has later intelligence confirmatory of the above. Grant visited Newbern on Sunday, two weeks ago, and had a conference with Gens. Palmer and Harland. That the railroad from Newbern toward Kinston is about to be rebuilt. The bridges are already constructed and in a condition to be put down; the iron is all in Newbern, ready to be laid, and about five hundred men are now employed, at Batchelor's Creek, cutting crossties.

It is supposed troops will land at Beaufort, and push rapidly up to Kinston, to cover the working parties on the railroad. The above is the substance of the reports in the North Carolina papers. There may be nothing in it.

### CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA.

*From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 13.*

A report reached us yesterday that Stoneman and Burbridge were preparing to make a raid from Tennessee into North Carolina, in the direction of Raleigh, with the hope of coöperating with the column now said to be on foot to invade the State from the Atlantic coast. We give this for what it may be worth.

### FROM WILMINGTON.

*From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 14.*

Wilmington, Monday, Feb. 13.

There has been considerable skirmishing on our lines at Sugar Loaf. On Saturday the enemy made three attacks in force, which were handsomely repulsed. During the attack the enemy's whole fleet opened on Hoke's left. Our casualties are about 20 men.

The same day one monitor threw several shells at Fort Anderson, killing one and wounding one. All quiet since.

### Sanitary Supplies for Sherman's Soldiers.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway,
New-York, Thursday, Feb. 16, 1865.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

We desire to say to our constituents, in connection with a late article from some complaining correspondent with Sherman's army, that the U. S. Sanitary Commission sent one ship-load of stores to Savannah in advance of Sherman's arrival, and has sent another ship-load since. Yours, respectfully,

J. FOSTER JENKINS, Gen. Sec.

### The War in the Southwest.

Cairo, Thursday, Feb. 16.

Late news from Kirby Smith's army says his troops are very much scattered, for the purpose of obtaining food and forage, and it would be impossible to concentrate them in any force during the present season, in consequence of insufficient transportation.

Price is reported to have gone to Mexico on an important confidential mission, under orders of Kirby Smith. The reports of his sickness and death are all untrue.

Scarcely a boat traverses the river below Memphis that is not hailed by rebel deserters asking to be taken aboard.

The draft, under Gen. Canby's order, is not yet enforced.

The Memphis *Bulletin* says it will probably be done within the district of Memphis.

## CONCERNING QUARANTINE.

### Abstract of the Report of the Quarantine Commissioners.

### The Floating Hospital in the Lower Bay—Proposed Warehousing Accommodations on the West Bank—Interesting Report and Suggestions of Health-Officer Swinburne.

In accordance with Chapter 47, of the laws of 1864, the Quarantine Commissioners have presented their annual report to the Legislature, of which the following is an abstract:

The commissioners premise by announcing the death of one of their number, Dr. K. H. Thompson, bearing testimony to his fidelity, comprehensive knowledge and invaluable services as a commissioner of Quarantine.

The commissioners were directed to suggest some feasible plan for the location of a permanent quarantine establishment.

In entering upon the discharge of their duties they found the Health Officer deficient in facilities for the proper discharge of his duties. Their first action was to furnish proper accommodations for the care of the sick, and to effectually secure the port of New-York against epidemic. To accomplish these results, they provided suitable accommodations in the Lower Bay for the yellow fever sick, and the Health Officer with rapid and uninterrupted communication with all portions of the quarantine establishment.

### FLOATING HOSPITAL.

The floating hospital ship which had been in use some years was found to be in an unsuitable condition, and was thoroughly renovated and repaired in such manner as to render it ample for all the purposes of a floating hospital.

The experience of the quarantine authorities for the past season has been such as to justify them in recommending that a floating hospital be continued as a part of the permanent quarantine establishment.

### FACILITIES.

As a matter of economy, the commissioners have deemed it advisable to purchase, in behalf of the State, a steamboat for quarantine purposes. The experience of the past year has amply justified that policy, the result proving a large saving to the State. The commissioners bear testimony to the faithful discharge of their duties by all the quarantine officers and employes, and aver that no complaint has reached them of any loss to the owner of merchandise through their carelessness or neglect, and no case of disease has existed which could be traced to any violations by them of the regulations made for their observance.

### APPEALS.

The commissioners, as required by law, have given diligent attention to the administration of the health laws by the Health Officer, and have had no occasion to reverse any of his decisions.

### QUARANTINE WAREHOUSES.

The commissioners were specially required to report the most feasible plan for the location of the quarantine warehouses, a subject which has engrossed the attention of the Legislature on former occasions. In 1849, a select committee examined the question of the removal of Quarantine from its then location, and the selection of a suitable site, reporting the following year without recommending any specific plan. Subsequent legislation has practically disposed of many of the obstacles which then existed.

By the laws of 1863, it was determined that the warehouses, wet docks and wharfs should be located in the Lower Bay.

The United States Government, contemplating concurrent action with our State in the matter of warehouses for the storage of dutiable goods, Congress, at its last session, appropriated $20,000 toward the erection of buildings for that purpose.

The Legislature, having determined that warehouses for the storage of infected cargoes shall not be located upon Staten Island, Long Island, or Coney Island, the Commissioners are limited in their choice to the only two feasible localities which present themselves, viz.: Sandy-Hook, which is not within our control, and which past experience has proven we are unable to obtain for that purpose, leaving us no hope for the future in that direction. And the only other safe, accessible location being the west bank, the commissioners recommend the erection of suitable warehouses for the reception of all merchandise in a doubtful sanitary condition—the anchorage being ample and safe for all vessels. Reference is made in this connection to the practical suggestions of the Health Officer, and his views commended as worthy of careful consideration.

Under the limited appropriation of last year the commissioners have been enabled to purchase a steamboat, refit and repair the floating hospital, and do much to put the boarding station on Staten Island in a proper condition for use; all of which are to be an important part of the permanent quarantine establishment.

The commissioners recommend some important modifications and alterations of the quarantine laws, calculated to increase the efficiency of the quarantine establishment.

The report is signed by Cyrus Curtiss and W. C. Anderson, Quarantine Commissioners.

### Report of the Health Officer.

The report of Dr. John Swinburne, Health Officer, is embraced under six different heads, as follows:

### FIRST—ANCHORAGE GROUND.

The present anchorage-ground in the Lower Bay has been used for that purpose since 1858, and has answered the purpose admirably, and, with additional mooring anchorage, can be made safe, isolated and complete in any emergency. The Health Officer recommends the continuance of this location as a proper sanitary precaution, and much safer than the former anchorage in the Upper Bay.

The report recites the unfavorable experience of former years, showing that the entire exemption of New-York and its vicinity is due to the present complete isolation of infected vessels and their cargoes.

### SECOND—FLOATING HOSPITALS.

The hospital-ship, since 1858, has contained 216 yellow fever patients, of whom 59 died, or 27 per cent. of the cases treated.

During the previous 53 years 818 like cases were treated in the old Marine Hospital, of whom 259 died, or 32 per cent., the experience being in favor of the floating hospital.

### THIRD—BOARDING STATIONS.

All vessels arriving from infected ports are boarded in the Lower Bay from the hospital ship, as a sanitary precaution.

Non-infected vessels are boarded from the old Quarantine grounds, the State having reserved four acres for that purpose.

The lower Quarantine can never be of much practical value until the State has erected proper wharves for the accommodation of vessels.

### FOURTH—BURYING STATIONS.

Proper facilities are furnished for the interment of persons deceased while undergoing treatment at the hands of the health authorities, under general sanitary precautions.

### LOCATION FOR QUARANTINE.

For reasons which the Health Officer details at length, he thinks it inadvisable, for sanitary and commercial reasons, to provide more than one location for the Quarantine Warehouse and Hospitals, the condition of vessels, cargoes and persons arriving at quarantine demanding their isolation—the infectious from the non-infectious, the positively dangerous from the questionable.

While a great difference of opinion has existed as to the location of warehouses for the reception of infected cargoes, all concede them to be necessary for the protection of commerce.

He recommends the establishment of two classes of warehouses, by which the infectious cargoes may be separated from the non-infectious, and at different localities, for commercial reasons, in order that goods merely suspected of infection may not be subjected to infection and consequent detention. To accomplish these results, the Health Officer recommends warehouses in the Lower Bay for infected cargoes, and others in the Upper Bay when doubt exists as to their infection.

The Health Officer recommends the west bank as the most feasible location for a permanent Quarantine in the Lower Bay, having a sufficient depth of water, and being sufficiently distant from any of the adjacent shores to remove all danger of infection by reason of its location; it also being accessible to the City of New-York—sufficiently so to persons having any authority to visit the vessels.

The Health Officer reviews all the possible objections to this location, and furnishes abundant testimony of its entire adaptability for the purposes required.

Without proper consideration the rigid enforcement of quarantine regulations often involves severe and unnecessary commercial losses, which, with proper facilities might be avoided. With this view the Health Officer recommends additional warehouses in the Upper Bay for the reception of cargoes only suspected of being infected. These warehouses to be located at some central point for commercial convenience, and not open to any sanitary objections.

The Health Officer believes that if this plan of separating infected cargoes be adopted, it will result in a large saving to the great commercial interests of the port of New-York.

### HEALTH LAWS.

The laws of the State compel a quarantine surveillance of yellow fever, cholera, ship-fever, small-pox, &c., which may infect vessels, cargoes and passengers.

During the past year 38 vessels have arrived at this port with 110 sick with small-pox; the whole number exposed on those vessels being 20,361, of whom 17,000 were vaccinated by Quarantine officials; 37 of the sick died.

Five vessels brought 118 cases of ship-fever, exposing to the disease 3,249 persons.

The Health Officer recommends that all persons exposed in the manner to the diseases thus indicated, should be detained in transitu and provision made for their proper accommodation during the period of their incubation.

### YELLOW FEVER.

During the past year 561 vessels from infected ports have been examined by the Quarantine officers and subjected to more or less detention, 52 of which were required to discharge cargoes.

With the exception of 1856, no period has been fraught with more danger to the port of New-York from this disease, than the past. 246 cases of yellow fever have occurred on 56 vessels arriving from 22 infected ports. Within the knowledge of the Health authorities no case of yellow fever has occurred through any dereliction on the part of the Quarantine authorities.

A combination of fortuitous circumstances have enabled the Quarantine authorites to prevent the passage of any one case of yellow fever through the Quarantine boundaries.

The expensive delays suffered by the shipping interest would have been largely obviated had proper facilities for the care of persons, cargoes, &c., been at the disposal of the Quarantine authorities.

The Health Officer is satisfied that if the recommendations of the Quarantine Commissioners are indorsed by legislative action, not only will the port of New-York be rendered safe from the ravages of this fearful scourge, but the commercial interests of New-York will be benefited to an extent largely exceeding the entire cost of the improvements and alterations suggested.

### POLICE REGULATIONS.

The Health Officer recommends some important alterations in the police regulations at Quarantine, and also that the United States Government be invoked to require from its agents abroad reliable bills of health, as a precautionary measure.

### QUARANTINE JURISDICTION.

The Health Officer recommends that the State negotiate with the authorities of New-Jersey, in regard to the complete quarantine jurisdiction of the Lower Bay, which she already has in the upper, as a sanitary precaution to the people of both States, having a common interest in the proper enforcement and observance of all laws for the protection of the public health.

The report of the Health Officer, with the accompanying papers and documents, embrace much valuable information relating to the subject of general interest, giving a complete statement in tabular form, for sixty-five years, of the ravages of yellow fever in the port of New-York.

### The Senate Investigating Committee.

The committee appointed by the State Senate to investigate the workings of the City Departments, reassembled at No. 75 Duane-street, yesterday morning. The examination of the City Inspectors Department was postponed until Monday morning, Mr. Graham, counsel for Mr. Boole, having an engagement at court. This morning the Comptroller's Department will be taken up. Mr. McKeon will appear for the citizens, and conduct the investigation.

## THE COTTON FLEET.

### Arrival of Two of the Schooners—Anxiety for the Safety of the Other Vessels—Value of the Cotton.

Yesterday the schooners *Lota* and *Neptune's Bride*, of the Savannah cotton fleet, arrived at this port. Capt. Stillman Kent of the *Lota*, reports that the fleet were dispersed by the gale of the 12th inst.; and that, for severity, he has never witnessed one to equal it in his whole seafaring experience on the Atlantic coast, of 25 years. The *Lota* lost her jib-boom, mainboom, all the topsails and gearing. She was towed to the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, where she will unload her cargo, consisting of 425 bales of cotton.

The following is a list of the vessels composing the fleet: Brig Bell of the Bay, bark Savannah, schooners E. R. Kirk, Memnawa, Marshall Perrin, Henry Hobart, Neptune's Bride, L. D. Cowperthwaite, Gifford, Aid, Helene, W. B. Thomas, Nautilus, C. P. Williams, L. S. Davis, Mary Stedman, John Freeman, E. R. Bennett, Ann and Susan, Lovett Peacock, N. W. Smith, P. Boice, John T. Williams, Wm. A. Ellis, N. W. Smith, Lota, W. R. Beebee—twenty-seven vessels in all. Of these only one-fourth are as staunch as the *Lota*, and it is feared that many of the vessels will never reach any port. As an illustration of the fury of the storm, it may be mentioned that the *Lota* was drifted from her course one hundred miles, and the constant northerly winds that have prevailed during the past week have undoubtedly rendered it impossible for many of the vessels to reach this port.

The cargo of this fleet of vessels is nearly 11,000 bales, which according to the present market prices is worth about six millions of dollars. This is only a third part of the entire amount of cotton which will be shipped from Savannah; the total number of bales so far as known, is 33,000, worth eighteen millions of dollars. Fresh additions are being made to this quantity continually, by discovering new hiding-places where the rebels have stored it. Another fleet was being fitted out when this one left Savannah. It is expected that when this large quantity of cotton is brought into the market that it will lower the price of cotton goods materially. It is understood the cotton received from Savannah will be stored in the Government buildings on Staten Island, and that a revenue cutter will lie off the shore to guard it until disposed of.

## MEETING OF LOYAL GEORGIANS.

### A Fair Expression of Opinion—An Appropriate Address and Resolutions—Speeches of Messrs. Russell, Dunning, and Others.

The meeting of loyal Georgians, held at Cooper Institute, last evening, although not very large in numbers, was very enthusiastic.

A. W. Stone, Esq., was unanimously appointed Chairman, and, on coming forward, was received with much applause. In opening the proceedings, he said that the meeting had been called for the purpose of bringing together such loyal Georgians as might be resident of New-York and other Northern cities who chose to attend, for the purpose of expressing their sympathy with the loyal people of Savannah, and offering such resolutions as would be calculated to convince the people of the State of Georgia of the propriety of laying down their arms and submitting to the national authority. [Applause.] This was simply the object of the meeting, and he would not say anything more for the present, but proceed to the further organization of the meeting.

Messrs. Barnham and Russell were then appointed Secretaries.

The Chairman then proceeded to read an eloquent and feeling address, which was frequently interrupted by applause.

Mr. H. Everett Russell, one of the Secretaries, then read the resolutions, as follows:

### RESOLUTIONS.

*Whereas*, The people of Georgia, in connection with those of other Southern States, have for the past four years been arrayed in arms against the Federal Government, and in the fearful conflict her slaughtered sons are numbered by thousands; the red flame of war carrying death, destruction and desolation over the whole land and mourning to every family, a state of things subversive of alike of all social relations and the forms of free government; and

*Whereas*, The act of secession was the immediate cause of the war: an act unjustifiable and without excuse; an act that invited and called forth all the horrors and desolations of civil war; an act unwise and ill-timed, and induced by misrepresentation, falsehood, flattery and threats; an act for which no good reason ever has been or can be given; an act passed in violation of solemn pledges voluntarily given to an honest constituency by depraved and corrupt politicians; an act matured in secret, and having no record, that the people might judge it right or wrong, and which none dared to question, because with its promulgation free speech was prohibited; an act by which the great interests of the State of Georgia were thus in secret session made subservient to the ambitious plans of a Southern Confederacy; and

*Whereas*, The soldiers of the South have shown a courage and bravery not surpassed in the history of the world, and worthy a better cause, but without favorable results to the cause they have undertaken; while, on the contrary, their numbers are decreasing and the territory they defend diminishing in a fearfully rapid ratio; and whereas, we, a portion of the loyal citizens of Georgia, who are assembled in this convention, believe that peace may be secured to the State and to the nation by yielding obedience to the Constitution and laws of the Federal Government; therefore,

*Resolved*, That we regret that the people of Georgia should have ever been so forgetful of her proper relation to the Federal Government and her own interests, as to attempt the fatal experiment of secession; because, by that act they committed themselves to a revolution that has carried mourning and sorrow into every household, and laid waste the fairest portion of the State—a revolution that has resulted in a despotism the most degrading, and which now seeks to destroy the institution to protect which was the only alleged cause of separation.

*Resolved*, That we cordially indorse the recent action of loyal Georgians in Savannah and commend their course as worthy of imitation by lovers of the Union in all parts of the State; and that we will cordially coöperate by every means in our power with those who seek peace by laying down their arms and returning to the Union.

*Resolved*, That we believe the institution of slavery is dead, and that the friendly hand of secession gave it its death blow; that those who would save it have destroyed it, and that they are now seeking to bury their dead under the cover of "military necessity" offering freedom and land to the slaves if they will become soldiers and fill up the ranks of the depleted rebel armies, and to fight in a causeless war—without motive or object—save the destruction of free Government; that we see in that institution the immediate cause of our present national distress; and that inasmuch as the leaders of secession propose its abolition, and because we ardently desire that it may never again disturb the mutual happiness of the American people and augment the account of our national sins, we fully endorse the recent act of the thirty-eighth Congress, abolishing slavery.

*Resolved*, That we desire peace, in order that the wandering, houseless, homeless refugees may return to their homes, and that the brave boys in the army and navy may return to their families and friends; but that we want no peace that is not based upon the unconditional surrender of the rebels in arms against the national authority.

*Resolved*, That we are for the Union, and utterly opposed to secession or disunion in any way or shape; and that we heartily approve of the Administration of Abraham Lincoln, because we have confidence in his determination to use the whole power of the nation to prevent disunion.

*Resolved*, That we sincerely and cordially thank the generous citizens of New-York, Boston and other places for their recent liberal gifts of relief to our suffering fellow-citizens in Savannah; and that we cherish with the latter, in an especial degree, the memory of Edward Everett, whose almost dying word was an appeal in their behalf as citizens of the same Union which is the common heritage of us all.

Mr. Russell, after reading the resolutions made some remarks on the purposes of the meeting. He said that although the gathering was but comparatively a small one, he could not fail to say a few words appropriate to the occasion. All honor, he said, to New-York, for the hospitality and generous sympathy she had shown to loyal Georgians in her midst; all honor to her and her sister States for the staunch maintainance of the principles of constitutional liberty, and that they have been found to be the loyal defenders of those high principles which have been so violently assailed in the South. But we are nevertheless citizens of a common country, entitled to the benefits of a common Constitution, and it is by virtue of that privilege and by its guarantee, that we meet here to-night, and meet in peace. We are assembled under the broad shield of the Constitution of the United States. Why is Georgia in this conflict? What is she fighting for? Why should she be in arms against the Government of the United States! Why is she wandering a lost planet, as it were, in the abyss of the Union? Why is she leagued with traitors? with men who have inaugurated a rebellion so wicked, desecrating the name of Democracy, that all history has no parallel for it? Only the rebellion of the arch traitor himself, which ante-dates and precedes all history, can afford any parallel for it. There was none that could give any good reason for this hostile attitude of Georgia to the Government of our fathers. The speaker reviewed at some length the causes that had led to the first movement of secession and the teachings of the great leaders of that movement. There was no doubt that the young men of the South had for many years been indoctrinated with an idea of the high supremacy of the State, of the high power centred in each State. During the life of Henry Clay, he restrained the secession opinions of the people. After his death those principles spread, aided by men of passion in the South, and by men of the North who had neither passion nor principle. [Applause.] and at last it came to pass that they were led to adopt the monstrous doctrine of Calhoun, giving place at last to the damning conspiracy of Jefferson Davis and his fellow conspirators, whose only object is to overthrow the Government and to make Democracy a byword and blessing among the nations of the earth. The speaker then alluded to the early days of secession, and remarked that if J. Buchanan had been a good man, or even a true man, this terrible revolution would never have taken place. The people of the South looked to him for even one word; but this man, this presumed representative of the united people of the United States, was silent and cold in the presence of this immense danger. Had there been a firm man at the head of the Government, the people of Georgia would have kept the old flag flying on the capitol of the State, though "hell itself had gaped." Would that the deluded youth of Georgia were now alive and with us again, instead of lying cold on the fields of treason's battles. But, God be praised, that the protection of the old flag has returned to Georgia. Oh! blessedness of that protection; oh! blessedness of the peace that that flag brings with it. The stars and stripes once more float over and protect the State. God grant that the day of peace now dawning upon our beloved State may never again be shrouded in the blackness and darkness of civil war! [Applause.]

After remarks by Mr. Dunning, a working mechanic of Atlanta, Ga.,

The Chairman then read a lengthy address on the condition of Georgia and the results of the war. He declared himself to be an abolitionist, and he believed such was the case with all loyal Georgians.

After a few remarks by the Rev. Mr. Curray, the meeting adjourned.

### Evening Exchange.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $155,000 | Am. Gold.... | 205½ | 200 | Erie Railway..... | 76½ |
| 50,000 | do.......... | 205 | 100 | do.........s30 | 76 |
| 30,000 | do.........s3 | 205 | 100 | do..........b4 | 76⅝ |
| 20,000 | do.........b3 | 205⅛ | 100 | do..........s3 | 76½ |
| 10,000 | do.......... | 204⅞ | 100 | Hudson R. R....b4 | 108⅜ |
| 3,000 | U. S. 5-20s, Old Issue.......... | 111¼ | 100 | do.......... | 108⅛ |
| | | | 200 | Reading R.......... | 115 |
| 50,000 | U. S. 5-20s, New Issue.......... | 110¾ | 200 | M. S. & N.I.......... | 66⅛ |
| | | | 200 | do.......... | 66⅝ |
| 20,000 | do.......... | 110⅞ | 200 | Clev. & Pitts....s3 | 84 |
| 10,000 | U. S. 10-40s., C. | 102⅛ | 100 | Chic. & R. I.......... | 97 |
| 500 | Cumb. Coal.......... | 76½ | 100 | Chi. & N. W....s3 | 35 |
| 500 | N. Y. Cen. R.......... | 115 | 300 | Ch. & N.W.Pr..s3 | 65⅜ |
| 100 | do.......... | 114¾ | 300 | Mar. Min. Co.... | 11⅜ |

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No. 168 Broadway, New-York,

AND TO

D. VAN VOORHIS, ESQ.

Ryerson-st., near Gates-av. Brooklyn.

Dr. ROWE refers for the cure of Catarrh.

Also to

W. H. BLACKLER, ESQ.,

Nos. 54 and 56 Exchange-place,
New-York.
(Residence No. 142 President-st., Brooklyn,)
He refers for the cure of Deafness.

DEAFNESS CURED.

*From W. H. Blackler, Esq.*

No. 142 President-st.,
Brooklyn, June 10, 1864.

My daughter having been affected with partial deafness, I was advised by my family physician, the late Dr. A. D. Wilson, of 11th-st., New-York, to place her under the care of Dr. Rowe, by whose skill and judicious treatment a complete cure has been effected in the space of a few weeks.

WARD H. BLACKLER.

Place of business, Nos. 54 and 56 Exchange-place, New York.

*From the New-York Daily Sun.*

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE

A most extraordinary case, in that of Mr. C. H. Fitchette, of West Point, has come to our knowledge. Mr. Fitchette, it appears, has been for a very long time afflicted with a very bad throat, caused from catarrh. It gradually grew worse, till he was compelled to abandon the charge of his business. The most eminent physicians were consulted in the case, among them being some of our most distinguished physicians in this city, but all to no avail. He gradually grew worse, until he could not eat—what nourishment he took being in the shape of liquids; and at last it was with difficulty that he could swallow at all. In this condition of not being able to eat he was for three months. As a natural consequence, he became a skeleton, and was fast, to all appearance, dying. The physicians now gave him up as entirely incurable.

Having heard of many of the remarkable cures performed by Dr. Rowe, of No. 16 West-14th-st., this city, his friends determined to consult this celebrated gentleman. The result was that in two weeks Mr. Fitchette was able to eat as hearty as ever, and on the 1st of August resumed charge of his business with restored health. His recovery is no more an astonishment to his friends and himself, who had long since looked on him as a dead man, than to the physicians who so unsuccessfully treated him. Mr. Fitchette, is a brother-in-law of William A. Miller, Esq., corner of Dey and West sts., from whom the veracity of our statement can be ascertained.